



Logistics Staff

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM) PROGRAM GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

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This instruction implements AFPD 25-1, *War Reserve Materiel*, and DoD Directive 3110.6, *War Reserve Materiel Policy*, 25 April 1994. It provides guidance and procedures for managers to attain and sustain WRM levels to support National strategy reflected in the Defense Planning Guidance and the *USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP)*. AFM 67-1, Volume V, *USAF Supply Manual*, provides guidance for management of medical WRM.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision implements new DoD guidance for starter and swing stocks; defines the baseline for linking WRM with the air campaign; clarifies command relationships; streamlines funding responsibilities; changes peacetime use rules emphasizing further delegation to the components; requires additional analysis prior to use of bare base assets; and eliminates many nonessential procedures. Send comments for suggested improvements to HQ USAF/LGXX, 1030 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1030.

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Chapter 1

FUNCTIONAL AREA RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. HQ USAF Responsibilities.

1.1.1. HQ USAF/LGX:

1.1.2. Establishes and publishes War Reserve Materiel (WRM) policy (AFPD 25-1, War Reserve Materiel) and procedures to ensure Air Force WRM objectives are consistent with Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and other appropriate planning documents.

1.1.3. The AF WRM program links the positioning of resources with theater air campaigns via the component USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 4/Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WMP-4/WAAR). Using the starter swing approach, components are authorized WRM consistent with WMP-4 activity, for the approved force structure, over the duration of the starter time period (see WMP-1 annex E for force structures and specific time periods).

1.1.4. Establishes procedures for MAJCOM assignment of Logistics data elements to the War and Mobilization Plan, Volume IV (WMP 4).

1.1.5. Establishes and chairs an annual Air Force WRM review of the overall WRM program to include: policy, objectives, and guidance.

1.2. HQ USAF/LGS/LGM/LGT.

1.2.1. Publish procedures within their functional publications, as necessary to support the AF WRM program. Specific additional responsibilities are outlined below:

1.2.2. Oversees requirements for WRM Allowance Standards (AS) (OPR: LGSP).

1.2.3. Oversees and manages Combat Supplies Management System/ Air Force Equipment Management System/Combat Ammunition System (CSMS/ AFEMS:CAS CAS OPR: LGMW).

1.2.4. Oversees WRM stock fund programming and allocation (OPR: LGSP).

1.2.5. Develops and publishes the Air Force Bare Base Program Management Directive (PMD 2054), oversees

and manages WRM bare base systems programming, acquisition and funding (OPR: LGSR).

1.2.6. Coordinates with the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) concerning management, acquisition, transportation, storage, inventory accounting, assessment, reporting, quality control, and wartime planning of bulk fuels (OPR: LGSP).

1.2.7. Oversees WRM depot level repair, capability, policy, and funding (OPR: LGS, LGM).

1.2.8. Publishes WRM registered vehicle and materiel handling equipment (MHE) procedures (LGTV).

1.2.9. Reviews requirements for transportation WRM assets (LGSR and LGTV).

1.2.10. Reviews procedures for determining WRM vehicle spare parts (OPR: LGTV/LGSR).

1.3. HQ USAF/XO.

1.3.1. Reviews and coordinates on starter and swing time periods published in the WMP-1, Annex E (OPR: XOFW).

1.3.2. Maintains an Air Force file of WRM munitions and (TRAP) expenditure-per-sortie-factors (EPSF) for each mission design series (MDS) by role for the Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA) process (OPR: XOFW/MAJCOMs).

1.3.3. Certifies WRM munitions and TRAP candidates for inclusion in the NCAA (OPR: XOFW).

1.3.4. Establishes USAF WMP-3 force availability and WMP-5 sortie rates, durations, attrition rates and sortie allocations (OPR: XOXW).

1.3.5. Determines munitions, missile, and TRAP distribution In Accordance With (IAW) the starter/swing time periods, and makes appropriate allocation decisions in coordination with HQ USAF/LGSR/LGMW/XOFW. (OPR: XOFW)

1.3.6. Establishes air-to-air missiles allocations and publishes Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP). (OPR: XOFW)

1.3.7. Provides coordinated Standard Air Munitions Package (STAMP) and Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package (STRAPP) requirements validations to HQ AFMC/XRW and STAMP units annually. (OPR: XOFW).

1.3.8. Develops WRM munitions requirements for both near year allocation and out year procurement (OPR: /XOFW).

1.3.9. Provide the most current force structure via the WMP 3 Part 1 apportionment as of 1 Oct of each year. This force structure is used as the basis for WRM planning by the components.

1.4. HQ USAF/SV.

1.4.1. Manages Air Force WRM subsistence items and publishes functional procedures governing acquisition, management, funding, storage, distribution, and reporting.

1.4.2. Establishes and publishes subsistence procedures to support the starter/swing time periods in the WMP.

1.5. HQ USAF/CEO.

1.5.1. Establishes Air Force guidance for mobile bare base facility and utility infrastructure systems, within the force beddown area; and the survivability area (previously Air Base Operability (ABO)).

1.5.2. Chairs the Air Staff Air Base Performance (ABP) Integrated Process team (IPT) responsible for recommending resource allocation strategies within the Air Force corporate structure for the survivability area within the Contingency Base Operations (CBO) mission area/program.

1.6. Air Combat Command (ACC).

1.6.1. HQ ACC/LG through ACC/CV is the AF advocate for the Contingency Base Operations (CBO) Mission Area. The CBO Mission Area consists of Force Beddown (Bare Base) and Survivability (previously ABO).

1.6.2. ACC manages CBO functional areas through an independent and continuous Integrated Product Team (CBOIPT) directly responsible to ACC/CV. Functional areas and MAJCOM OPRs are: RD&A for ensuring future capability (ACC/DRS), management of existing systems (ACC/LGXP) and coordinating user requirements and developing engineer related RD&A documentation (ACC/CEX).

1.6.3. PACAF/USAFE/CENTAF/AMC as the primary users of CBO will coordinate directly with the CBOIPT on all matters related to system maintainability, accountability, training, equipment enhancements, reconstitution, prepositioning strategy and acquisition. This continuous and collective management approach is intended to facilitate crossflow between all system users and managers.

1.6.4. The following organizations are responsible for technical support and advice related to their respective functional area: Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA), Air Force Services Agency (AFSVA), Air Force Security Police Agency (AFSPA), Warner Robins ALC as the Materiel Group Manager for Force Beddown assets, and the Aeronautical Systems Center as program manager for CBO RD&A.

1.6.5. ACC/LGXP, in coordination with the CBO IPT and through ACC/LG/CE will provide an annual report to HQ USAF/LGX/CEO concerning CBO program direction, ongoing reconstitution issues, planned enhancements, positioning strategy and other related areas. Report is due NLT 30 June of each year. Ensure coordination amongst participating MAJCOMs concerning CBO issues. The annual report will also include an assessment, based on a combination of the most current MRC OPlans and respective WMP- 4s, of the total AF requirement for bare base assets. Areas of disagreement will detail the issue and disparate positions by organization. ACC/LGXP will provide copies of the annual report to all MAJCOMS and agencies participating in the CBO Mission Area. ACC/LGXP will host , as required, update meetings for applicable agencies to discuss ongoing specific functional concerns.

1.7. WRM Planning Responsibilities.

1.7.1. Air Components directly supporting a geographic Commander-in-Chief (CINC) (USAFE, CENTAF, PACAF, AFLANT, SOUTHAF), through their respective Major Command (MAJCOM) as required, are responsible to plan for the WRM support for forces in, or deploying to, their AOR. This primarily concerns Base Operating Support (BOS) for deploying units. Functional requirements to perform a given mission are defined by the functional expert whether on the WPARR or via UTCs. Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) coordinate directly with respective Air Components, noted above, to ensure their requirements are included in theater planning. The Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) and US Air Force Reserve (USAFR) coordinate and participate with Air Components/MAJCOMs noted above in the development of adequate support for their requirements. Other MAJCOMs coordinate with the Components/MAJCOMs noted above as required. Organizations participating in the AF's WRM program will establish or accomplish the following commensurate with their participation in the AF's WRM program:

1.7.2. The MAJCOM/Air Component LGX or equivalent is the designated MAJCOM WRM Program Manager (WRMPM) and establishes the Logistics Plans and Programs office or commensurate function, as overall office of primary responsibility (OPR) for WRM.

1.7.3. The command WRMPM appoints a command WRMO (NCO as well if required).

1.7.4. Functional areas with WRM commodity responsibilities will appoint a WRM Manager (WRMM) to act as the OPR for their functional area (more than one commodity can be managed by an OPR).

1.7.5. Publish a supplement as required to amplify storage, accountability, inventory, inspection and maintenance requirements. Coordinate supplementing guidance with gaining organizations.

1.7.6. Provide functional guidance to WRM managers (WRMM).

1.7.7. Conduct an annual MAJCOM WRM review board if approved by the MAJCOM WRMPM.

1.7.8. Review planning documents (OPans, etc.) to insure WRM impacts are fully addressed in the plan.

1.7.9. Coordinate WRM support at non-Air Force airfields.

1.7.10. Identify funding requirements for WRM (except medical) required to be prepositioned at non-Air Force locations.

1.7.11. Participate in Air Force WRM munitions TRAP and NCAA working groups as required.

1.7.12. Ensure expenditure per sortie factors (EPSF) are in the War Consumables Factor File (WARCON) for each WMP-4 aircraft line of activity requiring WRM.

1.7.13. Budget for the storage, maintenance, and reconstitution of all Air Force WRM (through the appropriate MAJCOM for munitions and non-munitions) within their respective AOR.

1.7.14. Coordinate programming requirements for WRM storage facility construction and maintenance with MAJCOM/CEP.

1.7.15. Produce the non-munitions and munitions WCDO.

1.7.16. Ensure plans include the wartime delivery of WRM commodities from storage locations to the planned operating location.

1.7.17. Manpower actions related to WRM must be coordinated through functional OPRs (WRMMs) and the program manager (WRMPM) consistent with the organizational level considering the manpower action.

1.8. HQ AFMC.

1.8.1. HQ AFMC will accomplish the following in addition to required functions in 1.2 above:

1.8.2. Manage centrally procured WRM when required.

1.8.3. Include WRM equipment requirements in appropriate allowance documents and assigns composition codes to WRM ASs.

1.8.4. Coordinate with MAJCOMs in developing appropriate non-aircraft WRM spares list.

1.8.5. Manage Global Assets Positioning Program (GAP) IAW AFI 21-206, *The Global Asset Positioning Program*.

1.8.6. Perform technical assistance and maintenance support for WRM equipment and consumables as required.

1.8.7. Ensure Other WRM (OWRM) requirements are computed and provided to applicable Department of Defense (DoD) services or agencies according to AFM 67-1, (Projected to be AFMAN 23-110) Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14.

1.8.8. Programs, and in coordination with users, manages the Second Destination Transportation (SDT) funds.

1.8.9. Publish Detailed Logistics Allocation Report (DLAR, ACP Hill AFB, UT) and Theater Air Missile Program (TAMP, TMCP WR-ALC, Robins AFB, GA).

1.8.10. Publishes TRAP Allocation Program (TAP) (HQ AFMC/DRW).

1.8.11. AFMC (at Eglin AFB) assists in developing the analysis methodology for HQ USAF/XOF and the combatant commands to use in developing WRM munitions requirements.

1.8.12. Ensures current attrition and weapons effectiveness data bases are developed and maintained for use in establishing munitions requirements for the Air Force. To support the NCAA, HQ USAF/XOFW uses the Weapons effects Data Base in the weapons selection portion of the NCAA process.

1.8.13. Provides annual worldwide TRAP Inventory data to AF/XOFW in RCS: HAF-LGX(A)8126. (AFMC/XRW). This report is designated emergency status code C-1. Continue reporting during emergency conditions; precedence priority. Continue reporting during MINIMIZE.

1.9. HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC).

1.9.1. Conducts initial and recurring training for WRM assets, to include specific bare base equipment as identified by HQ AFCEA/CEX.

1.10. HQ AFCEA.

1.10.1. Serves on the CBO IPT for technical advisement.

1.10.2. Develops conceptual planning guidance for engineers, planners, and developers of bare bases.

1.10.3. Develops and publishes procedural guidance pertaining to civil engineering CBO capabilities and WRM commodities including rapid runway repair, power production, aircraft arresting systems, NBC defense, fire protection, explosive ordinance disposal, camouflage, concealment, and deception, and applicable bare base support equipment.

1.10.4. Develops training and certification standards and curriculums for the Silver Flag Exercise Sites for certifying Prime BEEF personnel on the erection maintenance, disassembly, and repackage of Air Force bare base systems.

1.10.5. Ensures WRM allowance standards (AS) are consistent with AF WRM policy.

1.10.6. Serves as the technical focal point on all bare base facility and utility infrastructure systems and other WRM engineer equipment and commodities.

1.10.7. Evaluates adequacy of bare base systems and recommends changes or improvements to the CBOIPT.

1.10.8. Provides technical assistance to WR-ALC in evaluating functional aspects of manufacturer proposals and products.

1.10.9. Performs major inspection and overhaul of critical bare base electrical power systems and equipment (e.g., 750 kw generators, primary and secondary distribution centers) during contingency employments.

1.10.10. Manages quotas of civil engineer personnel who require hardwall shelter erection training.

1.10.11. Assists HQ ACC with the disposition of bare base equipment designated for replacement or as excess to current requirements.

1.11. Base Level.

1.11.1: The designated host unit at Air Force installations (active, guard, reserve) manages the installation WRM program, to include oversight responsibility for budgeting, maintenance, accountability, storage, WCDO asset requisitioning, processing monthly R-18 report, and WRM review board activities. MAJCOMs gaining Air Reserve Components (ARC) provide their gained units WRM authorization documents with appropriate War Plans Additive Requirements Report/War Consumables Distribution Objectives (WPARR/WCDO) with info copies to HQ AFRES/LGX and/or ANG/LGX.

1.11.2. The installation commander has overall responsibility to ensure the readiness of assigned WRM. The LG/CC or equivalent, manages the installation WRM program and is the installation WRMPM. The WRMPM ensures appropriate planning, programming, budgeting, acquisition, distribution, storage, and maintenance of their WRM.

1.11.3. The WRMPM appoints the installation War Reserve Materiel Officer/Non Commissioned Officer (WRMO/NCO) within the Logistics Plans and Programs office or equivalent function (the WRMO/NCO may be in the combined plans function). The WRMO/NCO are responsible for the day-to-day management of the installation's WRM program.

1.11.4. The WRMPM conducts a WRM Review Board that meets at least annually. The review board reviews WRM management to include: WRM authorizations, on-hand status, asset condition, training, funding and overall readiness.

1.11.5. The WRMO/NCO establishes an initial and recurring WRM training program. They interpret and disseminate WRM policy and procedural guidance to host and tenant WRM managers.

1.11.6. Installation WRMMs are appointed within each organization storing and maintaining WRM. They are the functional expert for the respective assets. They participate in the WRM Review Board, training activities, and those activities within the overall management scope of the WRM program. WRMMs are essential to the WRM program as they must insure WRM is stored and maintained IAW this AFI and supplementing guidance.

1.11.7. MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM will appoint a WRMPM to manage centralized WRM. MAJCOM's may delegate centralized storage responsibilities to Numbered Air Forces (NAFs).

Chapter 2

WRM PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

2.1. WRM Basis.

2.1.1. WRM is positioned as either starter or swing stock, or a combination of both, to maximize worldwide warfighting capability. Starter stocks are intended to support a Commander in Chief (CINC) until resupply, commensurate with expenditure, is established. Swing stocks are positioned to maximize flexibility to support multiple theaters. WRM is based on wartime additive requirements sufficient to accomplish the Two-MRC strategy and does not duplicate peacetime or mobility assets.

2.1.2. WRM is also authorized for retention in the overall AF inventory if it qualifies under the criteria of Future Force Expansion (FFE) or Contingency Retention Stocks (CRS). See WMP 1, Annex E for qualification of WRM in this category. WRM retained under this category will not be requisitioned as assets are attrited. USAF/LGXX in conjunction with storing commands reviews the strategy supporting these categories of

equipment and the subsequent need for this equipment annually.

2.2. Authorizing WRM.

2.2.1. WRM is authorized using approved documents distributed to storing activities (WCDO, WPARR, Vehicle Authorization List (VAL), etc.). Upon receipt of WRM authorization documents, the appropriate supply activity will load the authorizations.

2.2.2. The WRMO/NCO will, in coordination with the functional WRMMs, evaluate authorized WRM to determine if the requirement can be satisfied through actions such as host nation support, local economy, joint use etc. If such means are available, the WRMO/NCO will coordinate requests for non-requisition action with their respective MAJCOM. The request must indicate the source and timeliness of the support. This type of non-requisition support must meet contingency timing requirements.

2.2.2. Reconstitution: All organizations responsible for WRM will ensure reconstitution actions are initiated and accomplished as quickly as possible.

2.3. WRM Surveillance Visits.

2.3.1. Surveillance visits are conducted by the WRMO/NCO at least annually or more frequently if necessary. All units storing and or maintaining WRM authorized on the WCDO or WPARR are inspected (also includes rations not on the WCDO). MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM will establish surveillance programs to insure WRM readiness. The focus of the surveillance program includes proper authorization documentation, serviceability, accountability and overall readiness.

2.3.2. Surveillance reports, to include corrective actions and timelines, must be reviewed by the WRMPM and briefed at the review board.

2.4. Physical Security and Classification Guidance.

2.4.1. Determine appropriate physical security measures on the basis of local security threat assessments, storage facility configuration and the type of WRM stored. Cite this instruction as the classification authority when basing classifications solely on the guidance below.

2.4.2. References to on-hand quantities or stockage levels are unclassified without reference to corresponding WRM requirements. Additionally, on-hand quantities by themselves, are unclassified when the following are not discussed:

- References to a specific plan.
- Assessments of wartime requirements against on-hand quantities (base or theater)
- Theater starter time periods (See WMP-1, Annex E)

Note: WRM information revealing SIOP operations is considered Top Secret.

2.4.3. WCDO and WPARR:

Pseudo-base codes and/or WRM Base Codes (WPARR) associated with the actual location or Geographical Location (GEOLOC), are classified Secret.

2.5. Excess WRM.

2.5.1. The Chief of Supply, in coordination with the host WRMO/NCO, will notify their MAJCOM LGX/LGT/LGS of excess WRM prior to processing through SBSS disposal procedures.

2.6. WRM Outload Planning.

2.6.1. Ensuring WRM wartime outload capability is a coordinated function between planning, storing/maintaining and transportation functions. The WRMO/NCO has overall responsibility to ensure this process is properly coordinated and briefed at the review board.

2.6.2. Units storing WRM must develop capability outload plans to include MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM. When possible, capability outload plans should be incorporated into Part 1 of Base Support Plan (AFI 10-404, Attachment 3.19). For OPlan tasked WRM, ensure outload criteria is commensurate with OPlan timing and exercised as determined by the WRMPM. OPlan criteria should be addressed in Part 2 of Base Support Plan.

2.6.3. UTC-Configured WRM (UWRM). Units responsible for storing and maintaining UWRM, will use Status of Resources and Training (SORTS) report against an equipment only Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement.

Chapter 3

WRM MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Maintenance Responsibilities.

3.1.1. WRM is continually maintained to insure readiness for any authorized contingency. As such, WRM is maintained by organizations maintaining similar assets. This insures technical competence and familiarity with asset storage and maintenance requirements. Organizations storing WRM are also responsible for insuring the readiness of assigned WRM. The organization managing contract maintenance of WRM has overall responsibility to insure the condition and readiness of the WRM assets. Table 3.1 below outlines the general organizational responsibilities for maintaining WRM. The table is not directive, but

outlines customary responsibilities. The WRMPM has overall responsibility to ensure appropriate units are maintaining WRM.

3.1.2. Identify WRM maintenance requirements through inspections or scheduling in accordance with applicable Technical Orders (TOs) or equivalent technical guidance.

3.1.3. Establish maintenance priorities consistent with other non-WRM assets to include corrosion control, maintenance planning and scheduling, Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) compliance, appropriate priority for requisitioning repair parts, and maintaining required records and forms.

3.2. Inspection and Maintenance Intervals.

3.2.1. WRM assets without a specified inspection interval are inspected at least annually to include a serviceability verification, based on a random sampling (at least 25%) of WRM items. Increase frequency if climatic or environmental conditions require it.

3.2.2. Initial acceptance inspections are conducted within 60 calendar days of asset receipt and documented on the appropriate form or in the supporting automated system.

3.3. Long Term Storage.

3.3.1. Long term storage is encouraged when sufficient technical guidance is available, and the WRM can be reconstituted to full serviceability in accordance with outload plans. MAJCOMs will approve all long term storage requests, adjustments to maintenance intervals, and develop inspection programs for assets centrally stored in long term storage.

3.3.2. WRM assets stored under the FFE category are put in long term storage. Waivers to this requirement must be approved by the MAJCOM WRMPM. FFE WRM movement requirements do not need to be in a published outload plan.

Table 3.1. Base Level WRM Maintenance Responsibilities.		
L I N E	A	B
	WRM Category	Maintenance Responsibility
1	Aerospace Ground equipment (AGE) (powered and non-powered)	Logistics Group Commander
2	Vehicles/Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE)/Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) Vehicle Equipment	Logistics Group Commander
3	463L Pallets and Nets	The storing organization and or Logistics Group Commander if centrally storing
4	Rapid Runway Repair assets	Base Civil Engineer
5	Billeting assets	SV Commander
6	Ground Power Generators	Base Civil Engineer
7	Tanks, Racks, Adapters and Pylons (TRAP)	Logistics Group Commander
8	Communication-Computer Systems	Communications Squadron
9	Munitions/Missiles	Logistics Group Commander
10	Fire Extinguishers	Base Civil Engineer
11	Housekeeping heaters, light sets, and bath units	Base Civil Engineer
12	Water purification units	Base Civil Engineer
13	Food Service, kitchen assets, and subsistence to include MREs	SV Commander and Base Civil Engineer
14	Storage tanks and bladders	Logistics Group Commander
15	Latrine Servicing, Boarding Staircase, and Deicing Trucks	Logistics Group Commander/Using Organization
16	Individual Weapons	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) and Using Organization
17	Non-medical Support Equipment for Medical WRM Program	Base Civil Engineer, Communications Squadron, Logistics Group Commander, etc. Support Group Commander or as applicable
18	Aircraft-related station set items	Logistics Group Commander
19	Munitions Handling and Maintenance assets	Logistics Group Commander
20	Portable Water Demineralizers	Base Civil Engineer
21	Laundry Units	MWRS Commander and Base Civil Engineer
22	Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)	Logistics Group Commander
23	Deicing Fluid, LOX, LIN, Bulk POL products	Logistics Group Commander
24	Medical Materiel on WPARRs	Medical Group Commander

Chapter 4

WRM REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

4.1. WRM Requirements.

4.1.1. The War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR)(RCS:HAF-LGS(SA)8245) identifies and authorizes WRM. The WPARR authorizes WRM in addition to Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) and deployment (mobility) assets. Air Components through their MAJCOM use the WPARR to identify wartime additive requirements to support anticipated activity reflected in planning documents.

4.1.2. The WPARR has two parts. Part one is used by MAJCOMs to identify requirements, by location, required to support anticipated activity to those MAJCOMs with WRM responsibility for the respective theater. MAJCOMs will insure assets included in deploying UTCs are not duplicated in WPARR submissions except as noted below. MAJCOMs submit Part 1 of the WPARR NLT 30 April of each year.

4.1.3. AFSOC WPARR requirements are not considered duplicative. AFSOC will identify worldwide WPARR requirements consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy.

4.1.4. AMC is authorized to identify worldwide WPARR requirements consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy for strategic airlift(this includes MHE and appropriate vehicles).

4.1.5. ACC is authorized to identify WPARR requirements above UTC based assets for the following weapons systems consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy: EF-111, RC-135, E-8, B-52, U-2, SR-71, B-1, F-117, F-15E.

4.1.6. AMC/ACC LGX will ensure that WPARR requirements based on 4.1.2. and 4.1.7. above are the minimum required are based on the most current MRC E/W beddowns. If OPlan taskings are sufficiently addressed via UTC based assets, WPARR authorizations above those in the UTCs are not authorized.

4.1.8. MAJCOMs with theater WRM planning responsibility prepare the part two WPARR (MAJCOM VAL for vehicles) NLT 30 Jun of each fiscal year. The WPARR part two depicts BOS requirements to support incoming forces and only those additive requirements identified on WPARR part one submissions.

4.2. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO).

4.2.1. MAJCOMs will produce the non-munitions and munitions WCDO authorizing WRM consumables using the procedures contained in chapter 8.

4.2.2. The WCDO "Foreword" provides supplemental information including unit-level instructions on WCDO implementing and processing actions.

4.3. WRM Vehicle Requirements.

4.3.1. WRM vehicles are generally limited to those functional and critical vehicles required to perform AF missions. General purpose vehicles are only approved for inclusion in the WRM fleet by exception. Certain contingency base (bare base) oriented UTCs may include general purpose vehicles as the minimum number required to sustain operations at contingency locations where commercial resources are unavailable. General purpose vehicles in these types of UTCs must be approved by the MEFPAC reporting MAJCOM LG prior to registering the UTC.

4.3.2. Rotate WRM vehicles with active fleet vehicles, where possible, to ensure the maximum degree of WRM fleet serviceability. Storing activities of major commands will develop a WRM vehicle rotation policy designed to equalize use of like vehicles. Vehicles being rotated must be in TO 36-1-23 condition and current on all inspections. Operating costs for joint use vehicles while incurred during non-WRM activities are not charged to PEC 28031.

4.3.3. To the maximum extent possible, integrate special purpose and Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE) vehicles with primary operating stocks to ensure serviceability. Use special purpose or tactical vehicles that do not have a peacetime role, or that receive limited peacetime use, to ensure their serviceability. You may also integrate deicing trucks, latrine servicing trucks, Liquid Oxygen (LOX), Liquid Nitrogen (LIN), and water demineralizing equipment with peacetime units and use equally to ensure serviceability.

4.3.4. Maintenance management of WRM vehicles must comply with the policies and procedures in AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Maintenance Management* and TO 36-1-23. Do not place vehicles exceeding one-time-repair limits in WRM without repairing them according to approved procedures, with no costs charged to WRM. Do not place vehicles in WRM storage while the vehicle warranty is valid if a peacetime requirement exists at the storage location.

4.4. 463L System Support Equipment.

4.4.1. 463L system pallets, nets and tie down equipment used for unit deployment are designated as WRM. These assets are managed according to DoD 4500.XX-R, *Vol II*,

Management of System 463L Pallets, Nets and Tie-Down Equipment (DoD instruction will be numbered when published, can be used for management purposes as published in draft). These assets are stored and maintained by individual units tasked to deploy unless the base WRMPM approves a centralized storage and maintenance plan.

4.4.2. Unit deployment using 463L systems is an installation responsibility. As such, the installation WRMO/NCO consolidates all 463L requirements for units on the installation tasked to deploy (includes tenant units), and submits them to the appropriate MAJCOM/LGX office via the *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter. Active duty installations with active tenants only submit requirements to the MAJCOM with logistics responsibility for the installation, not to the tenant MAJCOM. Guard/Reserve tenants submit unit WRM pallet and net requirements to those respective headquarters LGX. Partition the letter in sections, Active, Guard and Reserve so as not to duplicate requirements.

4.4.3. The WRMO/NCO maintains the current *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter until the next review cycle, and a new letter is completed. Unit letters are due to MAJCOMs by 30 September of each year. Calculate requirements IAW DoD 4500.XX-R and WMP 1, Annex E, Logistics.

4.4.4 The MAJCOM WRM pallet and net monitor validates the annual unit submission and submits a *MAJCOM WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter to the AF item manager NLT 31 Oct of each year. Submit this letter in an unclassified format certifying the requirements comply with DoD and WMP 1 guidance.

4.4.5. HQ AMC determines Non-Unit Move (NUM) requirements (i.e., sustainment, mail, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF)) for all NUM cargo originating at an AMC CONUS major Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) for the first 90 days. HQ AMC submits these requirements directly to the AF item manager.

4.4.6. Unit WRM pallets and nets are no longer accounted for through AFEMS via the WPARR. Units and MAJCOMs will use the RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report to account for and track unit WRM pallets and nets.

4.4.7. The installation WRMO/NCO uses the unit *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter as the authorization to establish RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report reporting. Units and MAJCOMs will report WRM pallet and net status via the RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report quarterly. Unit changes to RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report requirements other than during the annual validation must be validated by the MAJCOM pallet and net monitor.

4.4.8. MAJCOM/Guard/Reserve HQs will supplement this instruction with guidance to insure quarterly reporting. MAJCOMs and units will insure appropriate transfer of accountability within 60 days of publication of this AFI and will complete RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report processing for the first quarterly cycle following the 60 day transfer period. Units will use current WPARR authorizations/on-hand status as the initial basis for establishing and transferring 463L system accountability to the RCS: MTC-DR (M&Q) 8701, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report.

4.5. WRM Engines.

4.5.1. See AFI 21-104, *Management of Propulsion Programs*. WRM engines are managed by respective Engine Managers (Base or MAJCOM as appropriate).

4.6. Bare Base Systems.

4.6.1. Civil Engineering through Prime BEEF, Prime RIBS, RED HORSE, Harvest Falcon/Eagle personnel assigned to, or deployed to the theater of operations, maintain bare base resources deployed for contingency operations, exercises, or other peacetime use.

4.6.2. The senior on-scene commander will appoint a Bare Base Manager (BBM) at each location using bare base assets supporting at least 250 people.

4.6.3. The BBM will ensure accountability, maintenance, upkeep, etc (see WMP-1, annex E for UTCs supporting bare base systems).

4.6.4. MAJCOMs are responsible for ensuring SORTS reporting is accomplished IAW AFI 10-201, Status of Resources and Training System.

4.7. WRM Subsistence.

4.7.1. Air Components/MAJCOMs with WRM planning responsibilities determine subsistence requirements using the most current WMP 4 and Oplan Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). The most stringent theater CONPLAN can be used in lieu of an Oplan for determining requirements. MAJCOM/SVX is responsible for determining total requirements with the assistance of the MAJCOM/LGX.

4.7.2. Command WRMOs will compute aircrew MRE requirements using the WCDO process.

4.7.3. The installation host Services (SVS) officer manages the wartime subsistence program with the assistance of the host base WRMO.

4.7.4. Use of Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF): Reference WMP 1 Annex E for use of CRAF for movement of WRM subsistence.

4.8. Joint Use WRM.

4.8.1. Joint use WRM (JWRM) is an asset with a peacetime function and a corresponding peacetime authorization that can also satisfy a WRM requirement.

Units should offset WRM requirements using JWORM whenever possible. See paragraph 2.2.2. for approval procedures.

4.8.2. All assets coded as JWORM must be maintained

IAW with this AFI. When using JWORM in a WRM role for approved AF missions where all associated costs to reconstitute, repair, or otherwise return to serviceable condition are chargeable to PEC 28031.

Chapter 5

STORAGE AND MARKING

5.1. WRM Storage Objectives.

5.1.1 WRM is stored to achieve and maintain a continuous state of readiness. Additionally, whenever possible, WRM is stored in a most likely to use/outload configuration. Long term storage must be accomplished so as to support outload plans.

5.2. Storage Policy.

5.2.1. MAJCOMs store WRM to maximize asset readiness. In descending preferential order, MAJCOMs and units can store WRM in inside climactic controlled facilities, non-climatically controlled inside facilities, outside covered storage or outside uncovered storage. Ensure security is configured on basis of storage facility configuration, type WRM stored, and local threat.

5.2.2. Commingle consumable WRM assets with peacetime stocks. However, when commingled, ensure items coded shelf life are identified and use a bin label or

placard to identify the WRM level (except munitions).

5.2.3. Segregate WRM equipment, when storing with like equipment. Where WRM is stored together with similar assets, mark with an easily identifiable solid black WRM triangle.

5.2.4. You may commingle LOX, LIN, refueling vehicles, deicing and water demineralizing equipment etc., with like peacetime assets and use appropriately to ensure equipment serviceability. These commingled assets require marking with a black triangle.

5.3. Tone-Down Policy.

5.3.1. Tone-down non-vehicular WRM equipment (olive drab, desert tan or camouflage paint) using guidance in applicable Air Force directives. Tone-down requirements do not apply to WRM pallets and nets. Paint vehicles according to command policy.

Chapter 6

PEACETIME USE OF WRM

6.1. Peacetime Use of WRM.

6.1.1. WRM is authorized to support our National Military Strategy to fight to win two nearly simultaneous MRCs. Accordingly, peacetime use of WRM must be approved only after considering the impact on that strategy, and the ability and timeliness of reconstituting the WRM.

6.1.2. Prior to any peacetime use approval, requesting organizations will make every practical effort to satisfy the requirement using alternative means.

6.1.3. Bare base assets are intended to provide immediate capability to beddown and support Air Force units. If contingency support develops into extended use periods, generally considered beyond six months, the LG and CE functionals should begin transitions to more permanent encampments or contracted support of required capabilities and begin reconstitution of bare base assets immediately.

6.2. Use Criteria.

6.2.1. Within the guidelines above, WRM supports AF mission requirements when POS, deployment (mobility)

and alternative sources are unavailable within the timelines demanded by the specific situation.

6.3. Release Authority.

6.3.1. The appropriate WRMPM (installation, MAJCOM or HQ USAF) is designated the WRM release authority. Release authorities at all levels will evaluate the request IAW with para 6.1 above. This must include as a minimum, an evaluation of potential non-WRM solutions, impact of releasing or not releasing the WRM, timelines to reconstitute the WRM and associated costs.

6.3.2. HQ USAF approval is mandatory for releasing WRM for :

- WRM to non-AF users
- Inviolate WRM

6.3.3. The MAJCOM/Air Component WRMPM with logistics responsibility for an installation/area as identified in the base cross reference file, has release authority for WRM., except as excluded in 6.3.2. above. If the requested WRM is swing stock, the releasing MAJCOM/Air Component must coordinate the request with the designated gaining MAJCOM prior to releasing

the WRM. MAJCOMs may delegate release authority to installation WRMPMs for: emergency requirements, use periods of less than 10 days when the assets can be reconstituted within 30 days, and verified MICAPs .

6.3.4. The following are standing approvals for use of WRM and are approved by the installation WRMPM:

- use of 463L systems
- rations in coordination with the base SVS and WRMO
- WCDO Petroleum Oil Lubricant (POL) products in coordination with the Chief of Supply (COS)
- munitions for Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI)/exercises in coordination with the Munitions Accountable System Officer (MASO).

6.4. Release Procedures.

6.4.1. All requests for peacetime use of WRM are coordinated through the appropriate WRMO/NCO (MAJCOM, Base, etc.). When required, peacetime use requests are forwarded to the next approval level by the WRMO/NCO through the appropriate WRMPM. The request will include the following:

- Assets
- Quantity required
- Impact if approved
- Impact if not approved
- Non-WRM solutions considered
- Requesting activity, name, and DSN number
- Inclusive dates of intended use
- Estimated time and cost to reconstitute.
- Fund cite information for non-AF requests

6.5. Reconstitution.

6.5.1. Reconstitution costs for WRM are divided into two broad categories: those for Air Force and those for non-Air Force units.

6.5.1. Our goal is to simplify the cost accounting procedures involved with reconstitution following peacetime use of WRM. Accordingly, the same rules apply for routine reconstitution as those in Chapter 7 for routine storage and maintenance (para 7.1.2.).

6.5.2. MAJCOMS storing WRM will fund for the reconstitution of WRM following routine peacetime use. When provided use the applicable Emergency and Special Program (ESP) codes (Air Force or MAJCOM supplied) established to track costs for contingencies, exercises, etc. This data is used to:

- bill/reimburse for replenishment
- request supplemental appropriation,
- record unprogrammed costs for budget preparation

6.5.3. For cases of abuse during peacetime use of WRM, see AFR 68-1, Reports of Survey for Air Force Property (soon to be replaced by AFMAN 23-220) for procedures.

6.5.4. The using organization must appoint a responsible individual to receipt for, control and return all WRM.

6.5.5. For non-Air Force organizations, a fee for service method is authorized. Obtain a fund cite prior to use based on historical reconstitution data whenever possible. As a minimum, reach agreement via message or letter to the requirements for reimbursement by the using organization.

6.6. Bare Base Reconstitution.

6.6.1. Timeframes and costs for bare base reconstitution are both lengthy and expensive. Accordingly, all efforts will be pursued to offset peacetime use requests (such as Operations Other Than War (OOTW)) for bare base assets to include contracting options, host nation contributions, and the Army's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). Access to LOGCAP is through the respective theater CINC J-4 to the Army theater component.

6.7. Inviolable WRM.

6.7.1. PACAF and ACC will maintain three each 1100 person sets inviolable, USAFE will maintain two each inviolable 1100 person Harvest Eagle sets. All other sets are violate and available for use as approved by the MAJCOM/LGX or commensurate function.

6.7.2. Accomplish reconstitution status in the remarks section of the unit SORTS report.

Chapter 7

WRM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

7.1. Responsibilities.

7.1.1. WRM functional managers must coordinate all WRM policy changes with their respective budget programmers or managers to insure continuity for programming guidance or funding responsibilities.

7.1.2. The command WRMPM projects and includes WRM operating requirements Project Element Code (PEC 28031 and 28030) in annual budget submissions.

MAJCOMs storing WRM fund for costs to store, maintain, and reconstitute the assets. There is no distinction made based on starter or swing WRM in a respective theater.

7.1.3. MAJCOMs must request funding through the POM process for initial purchases through the Supply Management Business Area (SMBA) General Support Division (GSD) budget code 1 or 9 items. This requires

an evaluative approach of comparing current WRM requirements against new WRM requirements generated through beddown changes, weapons systems changes or system upgrades. Initial stock fund authority and corresponding operations and maintenance funding are required to support the above. Use PEC 78033 for initial purchase requirements. See AFM 23-110, Vol I, Part 3, Chapter 6, and Vol II, Part 10.

7.1.4. Base level SDT requirements are determined jointly by the WRMO/NCO and WRM managers. The requirement is passed to LGT to be included in their budget submission with a copy to the WRMO/NCO.

7.1.5. The MAJCOM transportation function consolidates WRM SDT funding requirements and provides this information to HQ AFMC/FMBO.

7.2. Financial Management.

7.2.1. All organizations from base to command level will use PEC 28030 for WRM munitions and PEC 28031 for non-munitions WRM costs directly related to storing, maintaining, and reconstituting WRM assets.

7.2.2. Unfunded WRM requirements are managed through the standard Financial Working Group/Financial Management Board (FWG/FMB) process.

7.2.3. Whenever possible, bare base assets will be expensed to the using organization upon issue and resupply procedures will begin immediately.

7.2.4. The following are examples of authorized WRM expenditures (the installation WRMPM approves WRM funding for items in the first bullet):

- Office furniture, individual equipment, and Temporary Duty (TDY) for travel required for WRM management, inspection, inventory, and rotation .

- Costs of contract storage (prior coordination with AF/XOFW required for munitions contract storage costs), maintenance, repair, and reconstitution of WRM assets.
- Equipment and vehicle maintenance supplies, spare parts, and POL products required to inspect and repair WRM assets;
- Budget code 1 (System Support Division, SSD) and 9 (General Support Division, GSD) WRM shortages when not for initial buy or when assets cannot be charged to a using organization.
- Costs of WRM support obtained through support agreements.
- Equipment (budget code 9) required for direct support of WRM, if no similar peacetime asset is available.
- Costs of the use of a rapid area distribution support (RADS) team or depot field team to repair, maintain, or reconstitute WRM assets when cost is not funded by HQ AFMC.
- Costs in support of Regional Support Groups and units whose sole mission is support and management of WRM assets (e.g., bare base squadrons)..

7.2.5. Do not use 28031/28030 funds for the following areas:

- Maintenance and repair of joint-use assets.
- Costs for visits, negotiations and site surveys not in direct support of WRM.
- Expenses for the operational use of integrated WRM vehicles will not be charged to WRM. These costs are charged to the unit operating the vehicle.
- Deployment equipment.

Chapter 8

WAR CONSUMABLE DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVE (WCDO) PROCEDURES

8.1. Purpose. The WCDO provides the WRM prepositioning objective for consumables in support of WAA forces identified in the US Air Force WMP-4. All the major categories of war consumables are calculated using WCDO procedures—i.e., POL products, munitions and miscellaneous items (film, dropsondes, non-explosive chaff, rations, etc.). Each record is unique. The required data elements contained in cross reference files must be updated in a timely manner and contain correct information in order to compute/produce an accurate worldwide WCDO.

8.2. Responsibilities.

8.2.1. All MAJCOMs must ensure appropriate priority is afforded the WCDO program. The WCDO program is of major importance to the success of prepositioning the

correct war consumables at the right Planned Operating Base (POB) for the forces documented in the HQ USAF WMP-4.

8.2.2. The MAJCOM WRMO:

- Provides data elements to appropriate OPR to update the cross reference data files which are required to build, and print the WCDO in accordance with Table 8.1.
- Builds a WCDO data base NLT 15 July of each calendar year.
- Prints and distributes WCDO extracts based on the WMP-4 current year record NLT 30 July of each calendar year. This will allow ample time to requisition and obtain assets in place to support OPlan forces. Ensures a WCDO extract

is distributed for each POB that is designated with the logistical responsibilities.

- Builds, prints, and distributes WCDO extracts as approved WMP-4/EPSF changes occur.
- Ensures units correctly load WCDO authorizations on base supply W-detail records and CAS-B records.
- Provides instructions to Air Force bases under their control where WRM is authorized to ensure compliance with Air Force policies and procedures.
- Conducts staff visits as required to ascertain responsibilities for WRM are being carried out.
- Ensures units program for adequate receiving and storage facilities.
- Ensures command war consumables (excluding munitions) that must be allocated are appropriately distributed to specific units in support of existing war plans.
- Ensures respective units process the R-18 NLT the 25th of each month and forward to HQ/ACC.

8.2.3. HQ AFMC/XPO will update the following files as indicated in table 8.1. HQ ACC/LGXP is alternate if the HQ AFMC/XPO system is down or they are not available.

8.2.4. HQ AFMC/XPO will:

8.2.4.2. Research logistics data for all cross-reference files which are not readily available at other MAJCOMs nor command unique. XPO will ensure WRM assets are not disposed of prior to validating the most current requirement.

8.2.4.3. Provide assistance to the AFMC WRMO, as required, for redistribution of MAJCOM WCDO assets as requested.

8.2.4.4. Ensure war consumables for budget code "9" items are provided to DoD services or agencies.

8.2.5. MAJCOMs will ensure unit level WRMOs perform the following:

8.2.5.1. Provide copy of WCDO to Chief of Supply and Munitions (FK and FV accounts) for loading WCDO levels and ensure they are loaded no later than 30 days after receipt

8.2.5.2. The Chief of Supply will run the R18 report for each Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) as of the 25th of each month. The asset data will be forwarded via LAN to the 3-b-2 computer at ACC/LG, Langley AFB, VA. Computer address will be provided by ACC/LGXPW. A worldwide consumable/equipment asset data base consisting of WRM, like peacetime and SPRAMS assets will be available at ACC for file transfer to all MAJCOM's via WWMCCS by the 30th of each month.

Table 8.1. WCDO Schedule.				
L I N E	A	B	C	D
	File Name	OPR	OPR Will Update File NLT	HQ USAF Master File Avail On *
1	Mission Profile MISPDATS MISPINXS	Each MAJCOM	15 Jan	20 Feb
2	Base Cross Reference	HQ ACC AFMC/XPO	15 Jan	20 Feb
3	AFMC Equipment AFLCDATU AFLCINXU		1 Jun	18 Jun
4	Composition Codes COMCODS	HQ ACC/LGXP	1 Jun	17 Jun
5	DoDIC Cross Reference DoDXREFS DoDXDATU DoDXINXU	HQ ACC/LGXP	15 Jun	1 Jul

Table 8.1. Continued.

6	WCDO Consumable Cat WCDOWDAU WCDOWINU	Each MAJCOM	15 Jun	1 Jul
7	Parts Consumable Cat PARTSWWU PARTSA4U PARTSA5U	Each MAJCOMs		
8	Group Code File GRPCODEU	ACC/LGXP		
9	Base Pseudo Code BASECODS			
10	War Consumable Factor WRCNDATT WRCNINXT GFACDATU GFACINXU	Each MAJCOM	1 Aug	15 Aug

*NOTE: MAJCOMs will file transfer files from HQ USAF on the dates indicated in last column.

Table 8.2. File Update.				
L I N E	A	B	C	D
	File Name	OPR	OPR Will Update NLT	HQ USAF Transfer*
1	Base Cross Reference BASXREFS	HQ ACC/LGXP	15 Feb	17 Feb
2	DoDIC Cross Reference DoDXREFS DoDXDATU DoDXINUX	HQ ACC/LGXP	29 Jan	30 Jan
3	Mission Profile MISPDATS MISPINXS	EACH MAJCOM	15 Feb	17 Feb
4	War Consumables Factor WRCNDATT WRCNINXT GFACDATU GFACINXU	Each MAJCOM	22 Jun	25 Jun
5	AFMC Equipment AFLCDATU AFLCINXU	AFMC/XPO	15 Jun	16 Jun
6	Parts Consumable Cat PARTSWWU PARTSA4U PARTSA5U	EACH -MAJCOMs	28 Jun	30 Jun
7	Composition Codes COMP Codes	HQ ACC/LGXP	15 Jun	16 Jun

*NOTE: MAJCOMs will file transfer files from HQ USAF on the dates indicated in this column.

8.3. Security. All WCDO products developed according to AFM 28-740 are subject to declassification according to DoD Regulation 5200.2-R, *Department of Defense Personnel Security Program*. The office of origin will be the Directorate of Logistics. The date of preparation will be the date used for controlling the WCDO. The WCDO is classified based on the classification for each line of activity in the WMP-4. The entire WCDO data base (WCDoDATT) is classified SECRET. The minimum classification for any WCDO extract (unit/base) is SECRET. Appropriate classification is controlled by program logic for both the standard and non-standard WCDO printed documents.

8.4. Procedures for Building the WCDO Data Base (LOGFAC-WCDoDATT and WCDOINXT).

8.4.1. It is important that users fully understand the computer system in order to build the WCDO. All users should take full advantage of available training on using WWMCCS. Prior to accessing the WWMCCS computer, users must obtain a user identification (ID). Users must also obtain appropriate WWMCCS Inter-Computer Network (WIN) permission from the applicable host command. Utilizing the WIN File Transfer Service (FTS), transfer from HQ USAF AFC2S system the following approved files to your MAJCOM AFC2S system.

- GRPCODEU - Group Code File
- BASXREFS - Base Cross Reference File
- DoDXREFS - DoDIC Quick Reference File
- DoDXDATU - DoDIC Quick Reference Data File
- DoDXINXU - DoDIC Quick Reference Index File
- BASECODS - Pseudo Base Code File
- MISPDATS - Mission Profile Data File
- MISPINXS - Mission Profile Index File
- WRCNDATT - EPSF Data File
- WRCNINXT - EPSF Index File
- WMP4ADAT - USAF WMP-4 Data File
- WMP4AINT - USAF WMP-4 Index File
- NSAUDATS - USAF Sortie Allocation Data File
- NSAUINXS - USAF Sortie Allocation Index File
- WCDOWDAU - Consumable Catalog Data File
- WCDOWINU - Consumable Catalog Index File

NOTE: Replace F*A200SLOGFC/LFACDATA/ CAT FILE String at with FNA200SLOGFC/LFACDATA/CAT FILE String at HQ USAF.

* Means to enter appropriate code from the following list:

D - USAFE	F - AFMC
J - AETC	N - HQ USAF
Q - AMC	P - PACAF
S - SPACECOM	T - ACC

T - CENTAF
V - AFSOC

T - SOUTHAF

8.4.2. All FTS must have successfully completed by performing a STAT M CMID (FTS NUMBER).

8.4.3. Utilizing AFC2S module CDOC, Sub module JCLO, insert an X in the block for WCDO build. A SNUMB will be provided indicating the WCDO build process is executing. After the job is completed, review the execution report to ensure a successful WCDO build was performed.

8.4.4. Utilizing LOGFAC module UTIL, sub-module FILE, review the WCDO data files for the number of records built.

8.4.5 A WCDO build can be executed for a single base, log sub-area, MAJCOM or a worldwide WCDO.

8.5. Procedures for Producing Aircraft Related WCDO Document/Management Products.

8.5.1. The procedures for printing a current, first outyear, outyears 2-6 and WCDO fuel data is outlined in AFM 28-740, Volume V.

8.5.2. The WCDO standard print by reporting command will be utilized as the US Air Force approved WCDO document provided to each POC for prepositioning of war consumables.

8.5.3. For management purposes, the WCDO standard print can be produced in a variety of output products utilizing the following data elements as the selection criteria:

- Reporting Command
- Using Command
- Log Area
- GEOLOC
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- OPlan
- Munitions/Non-Munitions
- Prepositioning Code
- Current Year/Outyear

8.5.4. For management purposes, the WCDO non-standard print can be produced in a variety of output products. The requester may specify the format of the non-standard print. Outputs can be produced based on the following selection criteria:

- Reporting Command
- Using Command
- Log Area
- GEOLOC
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- OPLAN
- Group Code
- Munitions/Non-Munitions

- Prepositioning Code
- Current Year/Outyear

8.5.5. For management purposes, a WCDO for outyears 2-6 can be produced. Only a total prepositioning requirement by MDS will be reflected. Selection elements are:

- Outyear
- Using Command
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- Munitions/Non-Munitions

8.5.6. For management purposes, the WCDO fuel data print identifies the maximum one-day fuel requirement by using command and POB. Selection elements are:

- Current/Outyear 1
- Reporting Command
- Using Command
- Log Area
- Geoloc
- Fuel DoDIC

8.6. Updating Cross Reference Files. The WCDO documents forwarded to Active, Reserve, and ANG bases contain the WCDO prepositioning objectives for the POB for which they have WCDO responsibilities (loading requirements, requisitioning, storage, maintenance, etc.). The prepositioning objectives identified in the WCDO are the total war consumables for all using commands with OPlan tasking for that POB as documented in the WMP-4. To ensure the WCDO prepositioning objective is correct and eliminate unnecessary requisitioning/redistribution of war consumables assets, it is mandatory all cross reference files contain accurate data and are updated in a timely manner. Updating procedures are identified in AFM 28-740, Volume V. OPRs for updates are listed in Table 8.1. For cross-reference files containing MAJCOM unique data, this data must be furnished to AFMC NLT 15 days before date listed for file update.

8.7. Cross-Reference Files.

8.7.1. Base Cross-Reference File (Table 8.3). This file contains data elements necessary to identify a specific location and alternate locations as they relate to the POB. It also contains required information to interface related logistics systems for assets reported (i.e., equipment, consumables) for the actual locations. The geographical location code of the airfield runway should be entered as the prime location.

8.7.2. DoDIC Cross-Reference file (Table 8.4). This file contains data elements that relate the WIC, DoDIC, and IIC to the National Stock Number and other indicative data such as nomenclature, weight, cube, cost and prepositioning exception days by geographical location code/logistical area/sub-area. The prime WIC, DoDIC,

and IIC are contained in group codes 1-33 while the substitute components/end items are in the double asterisk file (**).

8.7.3. War Consumable Factors File (Table 8.5). This file contains EPSFs required to compute war consumables as they relate to a specific unit, GEOLOC, MAJCOM, Role MDS and or logistical sub area. The WCDO is built by multiplying the EPSFs by the sorties outlined in the USAF WMP-4. To ensure war consumables objectives are computed, as a minimum, EPSFs must be entered in the war consumable factors file for a logistical area, MAJCOM, MDS, and Role.

8.7.4. Mission Profile File (Table 8.6). This file contains data elements required to compute WCDO fuel and oil prepositioning objectives quantities. This file contains the WMP-5 and command unique sortie rates. Attrition rates are based on the WMP-5. All aircraft assigned by the correct MDS (F015AB not F015A) wartime utilization role must be entered in order to update the command WMP-4 and the war consumable factors files. Command unique sortie rates must be entered by specific logistical sub area. Command unique sortie rates must first be approved by HQ USAF/XOXW.

8.7.5. WCDO Consumable Catalog File (Table 8.7). This file is used when the WCDO data file built (WMP-4 sorties x EPSFs x maintenance factor quantity). All items required on the WCDO must be contained in this file prior to running the WCDO build. This file allows MAJCOMs to reflect unique whole round munitions end items.

8.7.6. Parts Consumable Catalog File (Table 8.8). This file has the same indicative data as the WCDO Consumable Catalog File minus the maintenance factor. that is used when asset data is received and CNSM DATS file is built. It reflects component and end item asset status for munitions and non-munitions items.

NOTE: File record layouts for the following are found in AFM 171-740, Volume V.

8.7.7. DoDIC, WIC, and /IIC Group Code File. This file is updated by HQ ACC/LGXW. It controls the order in which the war consumables are displayed or printed. Current Group Codes 1 through 12 are for prime non-munitions items and 13 through 33 are for prime munitions items (** group code contains all substitute/component items).

8.7.8. Pseudo Base Code File. This file is updated by HQ ACC/LGXP through program control. It is built from the base cross reference with 12 pseudo codes assigned for each base cross reference location. The base cross reference file must be completely updated prior to building this file. This file assigns pseudo codes on the WCDO document to be utilized when loading the POB on the supply detail records. When WCDO assets are stored at alternate storage locations (ASL), the MAJCOM WRMO should provide the pseudo code of the

ASL to the base WRMO for loading the ASL on the supply record.

8.7.9. MAJCOM WMP-4C File. This file is updated by the MAJCOM planner (XP/DO/LG). It contains the planned WAA by OPlan for only that specific MAJCOM. The following MAJCOMs will make their inputs for the WAA directly: USAFE (0D), AETC (0J), HQ USAF (0N), PACAF (0R), AFSOC (0V), ACC (1C), AMC (1L), CENTAF (3X) and SOUTHAF (4S). The WMP-4C file is transferred by HQ USAF/XOXW for building the WMP-4A file. HQ USAF/XOXW establishes the dates when this file will be updated.

8.7.10. MAJCOMs and HQ USAF WMP-4A File. This file is a result of HQ USAF/XOXW file transferring MAJCOM WMP-4C files and building the WMP-4A file.

After the WMP-4A file is built and approved by HQ USAF/XOXW, each MAJCOM file transfers the WMP-4A file from HQ USAF. This file cannot be built or updated at MAJCOM level. This file is utilized to produce the approved HQ USAF WMP-4 printed document released for publication. HQ USAF/XOXW is the Air Force OPR for this file and establishes dates the file may be released to all MAJCOMs to be utilized for producing their WCDO documents.

8.7.11. Sortie Allocation File. This file is built and released by HQ USAF/XOXW. It contains the WMP-5 sortie allocations by theater. It is used by all MAJCOMs when building their WMP-4C files to ensure sortie allocations are not exceeded. WMP-4C files cannot be computed accurately without the current copy of this file.

8.3. Base Cross Reference File.			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Logistical Sub Area Code *	JCS Geoloc Codes
2	4	Geographical Location Code *	
3	5	Country/State Code *	
4	2	Major Command code *	AFM 700-20 AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part Two
5	2	Numbered Air Force Code	Applicable MAJCOM Directive HQ USAFE only; - USAFE Beddown Document
6	3	WRM Base Code **	WRM Base Code Listing AFMC/XRCE
7	4	Primary SRAN **	MAJCOM Supply Sys Branch/Munitions
8	2	Deicing Weather Factor *	AFMC/XPO
9	4	Alternate Geographical Locations Codes (5 occurrences) **	JCS Geoloc Codes
10	4	SRANS Applicable to Alternate Geographical (5 occurrences) **	MAJCOM Supply Sys Branch/Munitions

*Mandatory Entries

**Use When Available

Table 8.4. DoDIC Cross Reference File.			
LINE	A	B	C
	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Consumable Group Code	LOGFAC Group Code File
2	5	WIC/DoDIC/IIC	WIC - Combat Ammunition System or as assigned by MAJCOM/LGX DoDIC - Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - AFMC/XPO
3	1	Consumable Family Group Code	W - Munitions X - POL Products Y - TRAP Z - Misc Items
4	15	National Stock Number	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
5	20	Nomenclature	Item Description
6	2	Unit of Issue	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
7	2	Quantity Unit Pack (Used in rounding up the WCDO prepositioning objective quantity)	
8	7 (2V5)	Weight	Expressed in short tons, or actual weight of item
9	9 (4V5)	Cube	Length X width X Height/1728
10	10 (7V3)	Cost	Supply Master Cataloging Listing (MCL-1)
11	3	Source of Supply	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
12	5	Alternate WIC/DoDIC/IIC (20 occurrences)	Substitute Components/End Items
13	6	(Exception Days by Logistical Area, Sub Area or Geographical Location Code (100 occurrences)	Annex E, WMP-1

NOTE: All data elements are mandatory entries except Alternate WIC/DoDIC/IIC is none available.

Table 8.5. War Consumable Factors File (EPSF).			
LINE	A	B	C
	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Fiscal Year	Two Position Year
2	2	Logistical sub Area *	JCS Geoloc Codes
3	7	Aircraft Mission/Design/Series (MDS) Positions: 2-Mission; 3-Design; 2-Series*	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)
4	3	Utilization Role Code *	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)

Table 8.5. Continued.

5	3	Major Command *	AFM 700-20, AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part Two
6	9	Organization Code Unit/Kind/Type Positions: 4-Unit; 3-Kind; 2-Type; EXP: 0027FTRSQ	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)
7	4	Geographical Location Code	JCS Geoloc Codes
8	5	WIC/DoDIC/IIC *	WIC - Combat Ammunition System or as assigned by MAJCOM/LGX DoDIC - Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - AFMC/XPO
9	3 (12 Occur- rences)	End Day Period *	MAJCOM/DO/XP/LG
10	2	Unit of Issue *	Supply Master Cataloging Listing (MCL-1)
11	9 (5V4) (12 occur- rences)	Factors by Period *	MAJCOM/DO/XP/LG

*Mandatory Entries

Table 8.6. Mission Profile File.			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Major Command*	AFM 700-20, AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part Two
2	2	Logistical Sub Area Code *	JCS Geoloc Codes
3	4	Geographical Location Code*	JCS GEOLOC Codes
4	5	Plan*	OPlan #
5	2	Aircraft Category Code *	01 - Strategic (Offensive/Defensive) 02 - General Purpose Forces (Fighter/Recon) 03 - Special Operations 04 - Tactical ABN Comd and Control System 05 - Tactical Air Control Systems 06 - Tactical Cryptologic Activities 07 - ABN Command Posts 08 - Intelligence & Communications 09 - Airlift Forces 10 - Other 11 - Allied Forces
6	7	Aircraft Mission/Design/Series Positions: 2- Mission; 3- Design; 2-Series *	AFM 700-20 WMP-5/MAJCOM/DO/XP
7	3	Utilization Role Code *	AFM 700-20/WMP-5/MAJCOM/DO/XP
8	1	File Indicator *	C - Command Unique 5- WMP-5
9	5	Oil IIC *	AFM 700-20/DoDIC Cross Reference File
10	5	Oil Factor *	Applicable Engine TO/Actual Qty of Oil per gallon of fuel
11	5	Fuel IIC *	DoDIC Cross Reference File

Table 8.6. Continued.

12	5	Gallons per Hour - Fuel *	AFM 173-13
13	7	Aircraft Internal Fuel Capacity *	Dash One of Applicable TO
14	7	Aircraft Reserve Quantity *	55 Series Regulation or MAJCOM Employment Planner
15	5	Aircraft External Center Line Fuel Tank IIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
16	7	Aircraft External Center Line Fuel Capacity **	Applicable Aircraft Fuel Tank TO
17	5	Aircraft External Wing Fuel Tank IIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
18	7	Aircraft External Wing Fuel Tank Capacity **	Applicable Aircraft Fuel Tank TO
19	5	Tanker Fuel DoDIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
20	7	Tanker Fuel Capacity **	Actual Capacity of Aircraft Tanker
21	3 3 (1V2) 3 (1V2)	End Day - Period 1 * Sortie Rate - Period 1 * Sortie Duration - Period 1 *	WMP-5/MAJCOM/XP/DO
22		End day - Period 2 * Sortie Rate - Period 2 * Sortie Duration - Period 2 *	
23		End Day - Period 3 * Sortie Rate - Period 3 * Sortie Duration - Period 3 *	
24		End Day - Period 4 * Sortie Rate - Period 4 * Sortie Duration - Period 4 *	
25		End Day - Period 5 * Sortie Rate - Period 5 * Sortie Duration - Period 5 *	
26		End Day - Period 6 * Sortie Rate - Period 6 * Sortie Duration - Period 6 *	
27		End Day - Period 7 * Sortie Rate - Period 7 * Sortie Duration - Period 7 *	
28		End Day - Period 8 * Sortie Rate - Period 8 * Sortie Duration - Period 8 *	
29		End Day - Period 9 * Sortie Rate - Period 9 * Sortie Duration - Period 9 *	
30		End Day - Period 10 * Sortie Rate - Period 10 * Sortie Duration - Period 10 *	
31	3	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 1 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	WMP-5
32		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 2 * Aircraft Attrition Rate *	

Table 8.6. Continued.

33	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 3 *
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
34	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 4 *
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
35	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 5 *
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
36	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 6
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
37	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 7
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
38	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 8
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
39	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 9
	Aircraft Attrition Rate *
40	Aircraft Attrition End Day 10
	Aircraft Rate
41	Aircraft Attrition End Day 11
	Aircraft Rate
42	Aircraft Attrition End Day 12
	Aircraft Rate

* Mandatory Entries

** Use when Applicable

Table 8.7. WCDO Consumable Catalog File.			
L I N E	A Positions	B Description	C Source
1	2	Using Major Command *	AFM 700-20 AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part Two
2	5	End Item WIC/IIC *	WIC - Combat Ammunition System IIC - DoDXREFS File
3	5	Component DoDIC/IIC or End Item IIC *	DoDIC - Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - DoDXREFS File
4	9 5V4	End Item Quantity and Maintenance Factor Quantity Positions: 5-End Item Qty *: 4- Maintenance Factor	Quantity Required for End Item. Maintenance Factor is .02%. Maintenance Qty is .02% X End Item Qty. EXP - End Item Qty is 3. (3X .02 = .06). Entered in Record as 00003.0600.
5	2	Consumable Group Code	DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File
6	1	Consumable Family Group Code	
7	20	Nomenclature	
8	15	National Stock Number	
9	2	Unit of Issue	
10	2	Quantity Unit Pack	

* Mandatory Entries

All other elements are extracted through program from the DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File

Table 8.8. Parts Consumable Catalog File.			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Using MAJCOM*	AFM 700-20, AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part Two
2	5	End Item WIC/IIC*	WIC-Combat Ammunition System IIC-DoDXREFS File
3	5	Component DoDIC/IIC or End Item IIC*	DoDIC-Munitions Reportable Item File IIC-DoDXREFS File
4	5	Qty Per Assembly	Quantity Required for End Item
6	13	Alternate/Substitute DoDIC	DoDXREFS File

* *Mandatory Entries*

All other elements are extracted through program from the DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File

Table 8.9. RSP Consumable Asset File			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Position	Description	Source
1	2	Owning MAJCOM	AFM 700-20 AFM 67-1, VOL II, Part Two
2	9	Organization Code Unit/Kind/Type Positions: 4-Unit; 3- Kind; 2-Type 0027 Ftr Sq	RSP Listing
3	5	DODIC	DODXREF File NSN From RSP Correlated to NSN and DODIC
4	5	RSP Quantity	RSP Listing

All Entries are Mandatory

Table 8.10. WRM Allocation File			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Position	Description	Source
1	2	* MAJCOM Code	Allocation Document
2	5	* DODIC/IIC	Allocation
3	5	Geographical Location Code	JCS GEOLOC Codes
4	7	* Command Allocation	Allocation Document

Table 8.10. Continued.

5	7	Remainder	Program Computed
6	7	Base Allocation Qty	Qty Allocated Based on WCDO Starter Req.
7	3 .v2	Percentage	% Allocated Based on WCDO Starter Req.

* All Entries are Mandatory

Table 8.11. WCDO Production Timeline.			
L I N E	A	B	C
	Date	File/Event	Remarks
1	15 Jan	Mission Profile File	MAJCOM to MAJCOM
		Base Cross Reference File	MAJCOM to HQUSAF/LGXX
2	15 Feb	Mission Profile File	MAJCOM Update
		Base Cross Reference File	Update LGXX
3		Mission Profile File	MAJCOM to USAF
4	20 Feb	Base Cross Reference File	USAF to MAJCOM
		Mission Profile File	USAF to MAJCOM
5	28 Feb	WMP-3 Data Base	USAF/XOXW
6	5 Mar	Sortie Allocation File	USAF/XOXW to MAJCOM
7	31 Mar	CMD (Draft) WMP-4 (WMP-C)	MAJCOM to USAF
		WMP-A Draft for Review	USAF to MAJCOM
8	30 Apr	Final WMP-C	MAJCOM to USAF
9	1 Jun	AFMC Equipment File	MAJCOM to AFMC
		War Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM to MAJCOM
10	15 Jun	DoDIC Cross Reference File	MAJCOM to LGXX
		War Consumable Factor File	MAJCOM Update
		Group Code File	MAJCOM to ACC
		Composition Code File	ACC Update
		AFMC Equipment File	AFMC Update
11	16 Jun	Composition Code File	ACC to USAF
		AFMC Equipment File	AFMC to USAF
12	17 Jun	Composition Code File	USAF to MAJCOM
13	18 Jun	AFMC Equipment file	
14	22 Jun	War Consumable Factor File	MAJCOM to HQ USAF/LGXX
15	25 Jun	Group Code File	ACC Update
		War Consumable Factor File	MAJCOM to USAF
		Base Pseudo Code File	ACC to USAF

Table 8.11. Continued.

16	26 Jun	Base Pseudo Code File	USAF to MAJCOM
17	28 Jun	DoDIC Cross Reference file	HQ USAF/LGXX
		WCDO Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM Update
		Parts Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM Update
		Group Code File	ACC to USAF
18	30 Jun	WMP-A Final	USAF to MAJCOM
		WMP-4 Publication	USAF (AFM 10-401, Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation)
		DoDIC Cross Reference file	USAF/LGXX Update
		WCDO Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM to LGXX
		PARTS Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM to LGXX
19	1 Jul	DoDIC Cross Reference File	USAF to MAJCOM
		WCDO Consumable Catalog File	USAF to MAJCOM
		War Consumable Factor File	USAF to MAJCOM
		Parts Consumable Catalog file	USAF to MAJCOM
		Group Code File	USAF to MAJCOM
20	15 Jul	WCDO Build	All MAJCOM
21	30 Jul	WCDO Publication and Distribution	

NOTE: Completion of the WMP-3 and WMP-4 depends on release of the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); therefore, the milestones listed in Table 8.12. are target dates only. Any slippage of these dates may cause further delays in the production timeline.

8.8. Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR), (RCS: HAF-XOX (A&AR)9001):

8.8.1. Purpose. The WAA extract for each base provides an overview of all US Air Force approved wartime aircraft activity documented for that installation in support of current war plans. The WAA provides unit planners visibility of specific deployment/employment activity for all MAJCOMs. Unit deployment/employment tasking information should be obtained from the TPFDD for the plan referenced on the WAA extract. Discontinue reporting during emergency conditions.

8.8.2. Security Instructions. Information contained in the WAA is classified by the USAF WMP-4. Each line of activity in the WMP-4 contains the security classification of that line. The WMP-4 extract for a single base will be classified in accordance with the line of activity having the highest classification. The WAA extract contains information affecting the National Defense of the United

States within the meaning of Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794. Transmitting or revealing its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. All WAA extracts are subject to downgrading and declassification instructions/restrictions contained in DoD 5200.1R/AFI 31-401.

8.8.3. Specific Instructions. Specific OPlans and the WAA extract should be used to evaluate the logistics resources available at an installation to support all taskings upon OPlan implementation. Based upon results of the evaluation the unit is responsible for ensuring, to the maximum extent possible, that adequate resources are available to support documented wartime activity. Commanders will make every effort to ensure approved levels of support are requisitioned, stored, and maintained ready for use. Any support deficiencies beyond unit capability to resolve must be identified

through appropriate intermediate headquarters to the applicable MAJCOM for staff assistance or action as appropriate. This evaluation process should include but is not limited to:

8.8.3.1. An analysis of built-up TRAP requirements to satisfy initial wartime sorties (if TRAP is authorized on the WCDO). A built-up TRAP objective (assets in ready-to-use status) should be determined based on a projected daily consumption rate of each type TRAP and the unit's build-up capability (consider in-place and wartime augmentation capability). Daily wartime expenditure rates can be estimated by dividing the total authorized (of each TRAP item) by the number of days authorized to be prepositioned.

NOTE: Preposition objective equals "days supply authorized" as published in Annex E to Volume 1 of the USAF WMP, and annotated on the WCDO extract. Specific days of supply authorized by location is classified SECRET.

8.8.3.2. A survey of appropriate military and commercial sources of consumables such as LOX, gaseous oxygen and demineralized water for support of documented wartime activity.

8.8.3.3. Development of an aircraft parking plan to allocate available airfield ramp space to accommodate the maximum number of tactical and support aircraft programmed to be on the ground during any one time period. Planning should consider airfield schedules to allow for both in-place and any additive aircraft.

8.8.3.4. Analysis of equipment capability provided by in-place base support resources, WRM station sets and additive force mobility packages to service and turnaround all aircraft identified in the unit's WAA extract.

8.8.3.5. Analysis of aircraft refueling capability based upon available refueling vehicles and hydrant systems.

8.8.3.6. Other planning factors unique to specific locations which could impact execution of unit wartime taskings.

8.8.4. The WAAR is produced from the current USAF WMP, Volume 4. WAA headings and terms are included here to familiarize users with the contents of the extract produced.

8.8.4.1. Screenface Records depicting the current/1st Outyear record: The following list of inputs is presented in the order in which they appear on the update screen within the WMP-C option of WAARS. While most of the information comes from OPlan force list, the approved position, more current sources may be used. If the OPlan is cited but doesn't answer the question adequately, contact OPlan planner for current information.

a. Top - Row Inputs:

1. SC --Security Classification (1 Position)

- (a) From OPlan

(b) Based on System --GCCS (Secret) TS3 (Top Secret)

2. ID-- (Record ID 1)

- (a) Current fiscal year aircraft activity or
- (b) 1st outyear aircraft activity or
- (c) 2-6 thru sixth outyear aircraft activity or
- (d) Missile records or
- (e) Ration records

3. MAJ -- MAJCOM (2)

- (a) Code for documenting (using) command
- (b) From command planner (AFM 700-20)
 - (1) 1C - ACC
 - (2) 1L - AMC
 - (3) 1M - AFMC
 - (4) 3X - CENTAF
 - (5) 4S - SOUTHAF
 - (6) 4V - AFSOC
 - (7) OD - USAFE
 - (8) OJ - AETC
 - (9) OR - PACAF

4. Line -- Command - assigned record number (4)

- (a) Unclassified means of referring to WAA
- (b) From command planner
- (c) Entering the line and GEOLOC allows a record to be accessed
- (d) Don't duplicate within same GEOLOC during FY

5. LOG -- Logistical Area/Sub Area (2)

- (a) Code for part of world in which the activity will occur
- (b) From listing of Base Cross-reference file (from JCS GEOLOC file)

6. GEO Name -- DOD GEOLOC (4)

- (a) Code for the specific location where the activity will occur
- (b) Location from OPlan; code from Base-Cross Reference file
- (c) System displays corresponding location name

7. ORGAN -- Organization tasked by OPlan force list (9)

- (a) Numeric Unit (4 positions) and
 - (1) Left - justified with zeros (such as 0027)
 - (2) For CRAF, four zeros are used in place of numeric unit

- (b) Kind (3 positions such as MAL and TFG)

and

- (1) For military strategic airlift, enter MAL

- (2) For CRAF, enter CRA

- (c) Type (2 position such as SQ)

- (d) From OPlan

(e) Following are examples of organizations: 0000CRA, 0000MAL, 0027FTRSQ

8. Oplan -- Plan Identification (PID) (5)

- (a) Supported OPlan
- (b) From OPlan (e.g. 41226, 50276, 10026, 00200)
- (c) Left - Justify without leading spaces and zeroes
- 9. MDS/DODIC -- Mission Design Series (aircraft model)/ Department of Defense Identification Code (7)
 - (a) For this record type, enter MDS, not DODIC
 - (b) From OPlan (e.g., RF004c or RF4C are equivalent)
 - (c) Left-Justify without leading spaces or zeroes
- 10. Role -- Aircraft Utilization (2)
 - (a) Code depicting deployment/employment activity
 - (b) Roles from OPlan: codes from beginning of published WMP-4
 - (c) LOGFAC rejects if not in Mission Profile file
- b. Second - Row Inputs:
 - 1. Remarks ()
 - (a) Optional use of command planner (e.g identify on-call lines, etc)
- c. Third - Row Input
 - 1. PREP CODES -- Prepositioning Code: F - Fuel, C- Consumables, D - Deicing, Pacer Flex
 - (a) Controls prepositioning of war consumables
 - (b) Y = Yes, Required N=No Not required/Authorized
 - (c) From logistics planner (command LGX)
 - 2. MAX-AC- Maximum Aircraft (2)
 - (a) The number of aircraft performing this activity
 - (b) From OPlan
 - (c) The number of aircraft used to compute sorties for this line of activity
 - (d) Used by base support planners to develop aircraft parking plans
 - 3. UTC-- Unit Type Code (6) (Optional)
 - (a) Identifies the type/kind of aviation force
 - (b) "package" of resources for wartime capability
 - (c) From OPlan
 - 4. . PH1 -- Phase 1 Days
 - (a) Identifies number of days starter stock authorized
 - (b) WMP -1
 - 5. AV- Day -- Availability Date (3)
 - (a) Date unit is available for movement/use
 - (b) from OPlan force list or WMP -3
 - 6. RDD -- Required delivery Date (3)

- (a) Date forces are needed at the employment location
- (b) From OPlan force list
- (c) For AMC strategic and CRAF airlift (BLANK)
- 7. EMP.DEP. -- Employment/Deployment Day (3)
 - (a) For employment roles, date forces begin wartime operations
 - (b) For deployment, date unit/move begins
 - (c) From OPlan force list ALD/RLD or employment planner
 - (d) For AMC strategic and CRAF airlift (BLANK)
- 8. CL -- Center Line Fuel tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)
 - (a) Fractions of sorties using these tanks
 - (b) From employment planner
 - (c) CL + WG + "CL/WG" cannot exceed 1.0
- 9. WG -- Wing Fuel Tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)
 - (a) Fractions of sorties using these tanks
 - (b) From employment planner
 - (c) CL + WG + "CL/WG" cannot exceed 1.0
- 10. CL/WG -- Combined center Line/Wing Tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)
 - (a) Fractions of sorties using both tanks at once
 - (b) From employment planner
 - (c) CL + WG + "CL/WG" cannot exceed 1.0
- 11. CF -- Conformal tanks (range: 0 to 1.00) Applicable aircraft
 - (a) Fractions of sorties used in this manner
 - (b) From employment planner
 - (c) Conformal tank percentage is independent of the other external tank percentage
- 12. WAARS D-Day Explanation: The AV-Day, RDD, and EMP/DEP days should be documented in D-Days; however, if the WMP-1 basic plan identifies C-Day as prior to D-day and deployment roles occur prior to D-Day, AV-Day, RDD and EMP/DEP days should be listed in C-Days to allow tracking aircraft flow. For deployment roles that occur after the WMP-1 basic plan-defined D-Day, the AV-Day, RDD and EMP/DEP days must be adjusted to D-Days by subtracting the difference between C-Day and D-Day (i.e. .. , M = c = D-12), the add 12 days from C-Day to get D-Day conversion. All employment lines, the AV-Day is the first day the unit is available for employment in theater (i.e., C018 - 12 = D006)
- d. Fourth - Row Inputs
 - 1. ADI -- ADANS Indicator (X)
 - (a) For AMC Use Only
 - (b) AMC Sorties and fuel requirements are not computed by LOGFAC, but directly updated through ADANS

2. SRI -- Sortie Rate Indicator (1)
 - (a) (C) Command Unique sorties form Mission Profile (MISSPRO)
 - (b) WMP 5 sorties from Mission Profile (MISSPRO) file
3. FCI -- Fuel Computation Indicator (1)
 - (a). (G) Gallons per sortie
 - (b). (E) Enter fuel factors by hand or ADANS
 - (1) From command planner
4. TYPE -- Fuel type codes : H = JET A Commercial jet fuel; I = JA-1 Commercial jet fuel; J = JP-4 with standards/synthetic oil; K = JP-4 with jet engine standard oil; L = JP-5 with synthetic oil; M = JP-5 with standard oil; P = JP-7 with synthetic oil; Q = JP-8 with synthetic oil; R = JP-8 with standard oil; and T = Thermal stable jet fuel with synthetic oil
5. GPS -- Gallons per sortie - Gallons of fuel consumed per flying hour (GPH) x specific average sortie duration (ASD) = GPS. If the sortie duration is different for each period, the quantity reflected in the GPS will be averaged.
6. MAX -- Maximum Fuel - Maximum one-day fuel requirement for line activity.
7. REFUEL REQ -- Refueling requirement - The total air refueling requirement within the number of days identified in the DODXREF.
8. QTY -- ORGAN-- TYPE -- Future Use

The period, number of days, duration and rate field will be populated from the MISSPRO based on the SRI indicator

8.8.4.2. Sorties Outline. Sorties are outlined day by day up to 120 calendar days. Sorties are also reflected by sortie summary.

8.8.5. Currency of WAA Data. The WAA extract is a projection of planned activity for support of all OPlans. Ideally, information published in the WAA should reflect activity for the most recent OPlan edition. However, since all OPlans are not updated at the same time and the WAA is prepared on an annual cycle with updates at the discretion of individual commands, the document represents a "snapshot" at the time command data is prepared. WAA data is based on WMP-3, Part 1, first quarter forces projected using the mid-point (end of second quarter) force structure of the year, in general unit reception and support planning. No attempt should be made to match specific plan deployment tasking to airlift sorties in the document. Airlift sorties reflected in the WAA are predicated on the JCS approved version of the plan existing at the time of preparation. The airlift sorties depicted do not necessarily consider the latest plan versions or revisions but are representative of overall airlift support requirements and are identified for programming activities and overall funding considerations. Airlift support planning is finalized at

the time of OPlan execution, at which time available airlift sorties would be dedicated on the basis of total movement requirements including unit and non-unit deployment priorities.

8.8.6. MAJCOM OPR. Specific questions or comments relating to WAA should be addressed to MAJCOM, planner or to AFMC/XPO for AFMC related comments and questions. When addressing specific questions, indicate line number and command code, unit, MDS, etc., from the WAA Report.

8.9. WCDO Commodity Guidance:

8.9.1. Missiles. These items are not to be requisitioned by bases since missiles are automatically distributed. HQ USAF allocates available stocks (including production deliveries) to MAJCOMs. Individual base allocations are made by the respective commands.

8.9.2. Munitions Shelf Life. Munitions items must not be stored longer than their established shelf life. If use rates will not prevent shelf life expiration for on-hand stocks, advise OO-ALC/LIWBC and ask for stock rotation or replacement 18 months before shelf life expiration.

8.9.3. Munitions Items. Tactical fighter, special operations and rescue aircraft are authorized a basic load of ammunition, chaff, and flares for a unit move (UMV) role. Bombers are authorized a basic load of bombs, chaff, and flares. Other aircraft are authorized a basic load of chaff and flares as applicable.

8.9.4. Chaff. All requirements for base supply managed chaff are supplied through requisitions which must be coded to indicate use; that is, training or WRM. Base supply managed chaff is requisitioned in the quantities indicated in the WCDO.

8.9.5. Oil and Hydraulic Fluid. Oil and hydraulic fluid factors are based on the applicable technical orders or the actual consumption data.

8.9.6. De-icing Fluid. This commodity is normally prepositioned in bulk or 55-gallon drum quantities depending on location and storage capabilities. The National Stock Number (NSN) for bulk with a unit of issue of gallon (GL) is used in the WCDO. If the WCDO quantity is equal to or greater than one-half the quantity required to de-ice one aircraft, the authorization is increased to the quantity required to de-ice one whole aircraft. If the WCDO quantity is less than one-half the quantity required to de-ice one aircraft, the requirements are deleted.

8.9.7. Gaseous Oxygen. WCDO authorizations provide no allowance to maintain cylinder pressure (reference TO 42-135-1-2). Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.9.8. Liquid Oxygen. LOX quantities are for planning purposes only to ascertain in the adequacy of on-base production capability to meet WRM requirements. Where generating plants exist, total base requirements

for wartime support, not just flight line demand, should be considered. No allowance has been made for losses due to natural boil off. Preposition only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.9.9. Argon Gas. WRM requirements for this item are managed by the base fuels management office per AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part Three, Chapter 4.

8.9.10. Liquid Nitrogen. Liquid nitrogen is prepositioned for use in both liquid and gaseous form. Prepositioning of liquid nitrogen for gaseous nitrogen servicing requirements should be accomplished only if local capability includes liquid to gaseous conversion and servicing units.

8.9.11. Film. The quantities of film shown for ACC are gross wartime amounts. Consider operational stock levels when determining if acquisition for WRM is required. If normal operational levels meet the gross wartime requirements, no acquisition is needed. Acquisition and retention should be made on specific items that are compatible with camera configuration installed on aircraft.

8.9.12. Firefighting Agent. NSNs reflected are for planning purposes only. Actual storage will be based on local fire department criteria.

8.10. Explanation of War Consumables Distribution Objective (WCDO): The remaining paragraphs in this AFI constitute the WCDO forward format MAJCOMs use when publishing their respective command WCDOs.

8.10.1. Foreword. This introduction has been written to support the Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability (LOGFAC) WCDO format. The Planning D-Day will be the same as the date of WCDO publication. All data contained in the WCDO is current on the day printed. It supports the USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 4 (WMP-4) Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR) and WMP-1, Annex E, Logistics.

8.10.2. Purpose. The WCDO identifies the USAF War Reserve Materiel (WRM) prepositioning/prestocking requirements at designated locations worldwide to support the wartime activities documented in the USAF WMP-4. This attachment provides War Reserve Materiel Officers (WRMOs) information for use in managing and interpreting WRM objectives/requirements and acquainting them with the concepts, terminology, format, data elements and codes used in the WCDO. If instructions in this document conflict with intermediate command or subordinate unit policies/procedures, this document will take precedence until conflicts are resolved.

8.10.3. Security Instructions. Each page of the WCDO is classified by content. Detailed Security guidance is included in Chapters 2 & 8, AFI 25-101. The WCDO contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, USA Sections 793 and 794.

Transmitting or revealing its content in any manner to an authorized person is prohibited by law. All WCDO products are subject to downgrading and declassification instructions/restrictions contained in DoD 5200.1-R/AFI 31-401 and AFI 25-101. Intermediate headquarters, bases and units are provided only those portions of the WCDO which pertain to their unit

8.10.4. WCDO Data Elements and Codes. Additional data elements which apply to the current WCDO format are identified and defined in paragraph 6

8.10.4.1. Area (Log Area): A two digit alpha numeric code representing a specific geographic area or sub-area, generally coinciding with theaters of operation, and used for logistic planning purposes.

8.10.4.2. Base Code: A four digit alpha numeric code identifying a particular base or geographic location..

8.10.4.3. Command Codes: A two digit alpha numeric code used to identify the using command, reporting command and storing command in the WCDO and WRM reporting. Codes always have a numeric first digit and an alpha second digit. Command Codes are as follows:

- 0D - USAFE
- 0J - AETC
- 0K - Air Univ
- 0M - AFRES
- 0R - PACAF
- 0V - AFSOC
- 1C - ACC
- 0M - AFMC
- 1S - SPACECOM
- 3X - CENTAF
- 4S - SOUTHAF
- 1L - AMC

8.10.4.4. Preposition Code (PC): A single position alpha code indicating which type of commodities, if any, are authorized to be prepositioned. The requirement for prepositioning will be identified with, Y = Yes, and N = No.

"F" indicates that prepositioning of "Fuel" is required"

"C" indicates that prepositioning of "Consumables" is required-

"D" indicates that prepositioning-of "Deicing fluid" is required.

"Z" indicates that prepositioning will be provided under "Pacerflex" program."

8.10.4.5. Role: A three letter code/symbol indicating the type of activity applied to the aircraft MDS at a particular base. Role codes are as follows:

ADF (AIR DEFENSE) - Activity by fighter aircraft in an air defense role.

AML (Aerial Mine Laying) - Force activity in support of aerial mine laying of the sea lane routes.

APR (AERIAL PORT DEBARK/EMBARK) - Activity at a location where all types of cargo and

passengers are off-loaded and on-loaded on a continuous, established schedule basis.

BDA (BOMB DAMAGE ASSESSMENT) - Activity by reconnaissance aircraft in a post nuclear damage assessment in the CONUS.

CAA (CONVENTIONAL AIR TO AIR) - Non-nuclear air-to-air activity.

CAG (CONVENTIONAL AIR TO GROUND) - Non-nuclear air-to-ground activity.

CAP (COMBAT AIR PATROL) Activity by fighter/fighter interceptor forces in a combat air patrol mission. aircraft on combat air patrol missions.

CBA (CONVENTIONAL AIR/GROUND) - Non-nuclear air-to-air/air-to-ground activity

CON (CONVENTIONAL) - Non-nuclear activity for fighter, fighter interceptor, bomber, tanker and reconnaissance type aircraft.

DIS (Dispersal) - Activity at a location selected for force survival and from which wartime operations are not planned.

DOP (Dispersed Operations) - Activity at a location where aircraft are dispersed in peacetime and from which wartime operations are planned.

DSO (Dispersed Operations) - Activity at a location where aircraft are dispersed in order to enhance their survival or readiness posture and from which wartime operations are planned.

ENR (ENROUTE) - Represents activity at a location where refueling, servicing, maintenance, passenger food and billeting are required.

ERF (ENROUTE FUEL STOP) --Activity at a location for fuel and minimum maintenance service only. No aircrew or passenger food or billeting is required.

OAG (AUGMENTATION) -Activity by Air Combat Command forces augmenting the air defense role.

OFL (OFF-LOAD) - Activity at a location other than an Aerial Port where all types of cargo or passengers are off-loaded under a specified ground time on an intermittent mission schedule.

OPR (OPERATE) --Activity in support of nuclear operations for tactical fighter, bomber, tanker and reconnaissance type aircraft. For all other aircraft, it represents either nuclear or non-nuclear activity or both.

ONL (ON LOAD) - Activity at a location other than an Aerial Port where all types of cargo or passengers are on-loaded under specified ground time on an intermittent mission schedule.

REF (INFLIGHT REFUELING) Activity by KC-135Q tankers when fuel grade being transported in the inflight refueling tank is other than a grade normally used for tanker propulsion. This activity is used for prepositioning of special fuels for tankers in support of other aircraft activity.

RE (Inflight Refueling/USCENTCOM) - Activity by tankers in support of US Central Command aircraft.

REM (Inflight Refueling/AMC) Activity by tankers in support of Air Mobility command aircraft.

RET (Inflight Refueling/ACC) - Activity by tankers in support of Air Combat Command aircraft.

REP (Inflight Refueling/PACAF) - Activity by tankers in support of US Pacific Command aircraft.

REU (Inflight Refueling/USAFE) - Activity by tankers in support of US European Command aircraft.

RGP (REGROUP) - Activity at a location used to regroup dispersed aircraft and from which wartime operations are planned.

RGS (CLASSIFIED) - See WMP-5.

RCY (RECOVERY BASE OPERATIONS) - Activity at a rear location used for maintenance and servicing of aircraft to eliminate the need for those services in the combat zone.

SBO (Satellite Base Operations) - Activity by forces at a satellite base. An "N" preposition code will always be used in conjunction with this code.

SBS (Satellite Base Support) - Activity, duplicated at a satellite base (SBO code), requiring support to be prepositioned at the home station in lieu of the satellite base.

SCN (SPECIAL CONTINGENCY) - Non-nuclear activity for Air Combat Command fighter forces in support of selected CINCLANT or JTF Alaska OPlans.

SGA (Selective Employment Air and Ground Alert) - Force activity in support of wartime operations airborne posture. This type of activity is reflected as post D-Day operations.

SRV (SEA RECONNAISSANCE SURVEILLANCE) - Force activity in support of a sea reconnaissance/surveillance mission.

STG (STAGE) - Activity in pre-strike and post-strike operations at a location other than a main operating base.

T/A (TURN AROUND) - activity at a location where aircraft are serviced for return to a base of origin.

UMS (UNIT MOVE SPECIAL) -Deployment requiring other than standard WRM prepositioning/staging authority.

UMV (UNIT MOVE) - Activity at a location required to deploy aircraft to another operating base. A basic load of ammunition and chaff/flares are authorized.

8.10.5. Special Instructions: Initial Loads of Aircraft Gun Ammunition: Units with a wartime deployment mission (role UMV)in the WAAR are authorized these initial loads of aircraft gun ammunition.

- F-15: 940
- F-16: 500
- A-10: 1200
- HH-3: 4500

- HH-53: 9000(M-60)
- HH-53: 9000(GAU-2A)

8.10.5.1. Munitions (bombs, cartridges, missiles, flares, pyrotechnic chaff). Munitions are computed using the factors in the Expenditures Per Sortie Factor (EPSF) FILE. The quantities shown for each base are determined by the activity at that base on the WAAR and EPSF file. Initial loads will provided either at the home base or prestocked at a forward base, as determined by the major command concerned.

8.10.5.2. Munitions Shelf Life. Munitions items must be stored longer than their established shelf life limits. This is especially important for aircrew escape system in FSC 1377 where shelf life expiration can endanger crews or cause aircraft grounding. If use rates will not prevent shelf life expiration for on-hand stocks, advise OO-ALC/LIWB and ask for stock rotation or replacement 12-18 months before shelf life expiration.

8.10.5.3. Missiles. Missiles identified in the WCDO represent the quantity required to support approved OPlans. Questions concerning the requirement should be addressed to HQ ACC/XPXS with an information copy to HQ ACC/LGXP/LGWM. HQ USAF allocates available missiles (including production deliveries) to each major command. Missiles and Mission Oriented Items (MOI) will not be requisitioned by bases since these assets are automatically allocated and distributed by HQ ACC/LGWM.

8.10.5.4. Fuel (Avfuel). The Inventory Management (IMP) is the implementing documenting document for prepositioning of bulk fuel quantities. Quantities identified on WCDO represent "requirements" to support specific activities as documented in the WAAR (WMP-4) and are provided for informational purposes only. Fuel factors are also used for oil computations within the WCDO process. The quantity reflected in WCDO should be supportable within the total authorizations. The Base Fuels Management Office should be consulted to determine adequacy of support.

8.10.5.5. Oil (Avfuel). Oil objectives are based on peacetime planning factors manual. Oil objectives for B-52 aircraft at operating bases will contain an additive quantity to provide adequate levels of to support inflight refueling of these aircraft. Oil is computed based on fuel consumption indicated in the WAAR.

8.10.5.6. Gaseous Oxygen (280X). WCDO authorizations provide no allowance to maintain cylinder pressure (ref T.O 42-135-1-2). Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.10.5.7. Liquid Oxygen (290X). LOX quantities are for planning purposes only to ascertain the adequacy of o base production capability to meet WRM requirements. No allowances has been made for losses due to natural boil off/ Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.10.5.8. Argon Gas (255X). WRM requirements for this item are managed by the Base Fuels Management Office IAW AFM 67-1, Vol 1, Part Three, Chapter 4.

8.10.5.9. Airborne weapons (Guns, Gun Barrels and Spare Parts). Guns and gun barrels requirements are computed on the basis of factors in the EPSF file.

8.10.5.10. Film/Chemical. WCDO identification of film and chemical requirements is standardized whenever possible to ensure compatibility between overseas and CONUS operating locations. Primary operating stock (POS) preference is not a primary consideration and will not be considered as justification for WCDO change. Although suitable substitutes on hand in POS may be used as necessary to satisfy the WRM requirement at the time of deployment, prepositioned quantities at wartime locations are based on prime item identification from the WCDO. Deploying units can anticipate having to make some adjustments to processing techniques depending on specific film and chemical combinations prepositioned. Any "incompatibility" between specific items prepositioned and cameras/weapon systems to be employed should be identified by specific technical order reference to HQ ACC/INY and info HQ ACC/LGXP.

8.10.5.11. Liquid Nitrogen (270X). Liquid nitrogen is prepositioned for use in both liquid and gaseous form. Prepositioning of liquid nitrogen for gaseous nitrogen servicing requirements should be accomplished only if local capability includes liquid to gaseous conversion/servicing units. Address questions regarding requisitioning of this commodity to HQ ACC/LGXP.

8.10.6. WCDO Format: The following format elements apply to the WCDO:

Heading: Each WCDO is published in two basic sections; one for "non-munitions items" and the other for "munitions items."

Unit Nbr Knd Tp: The designation of the specific number, kind and type unit (if known) for which WRM is prepositioned. Reporting Command: Identifies the command responsible for publishing the specific WCDO authorizations and forwarding unit reports to HQ USAF. (Example: OD = USAFE).

UC (Using Command): Identifies the command for which the specific requirements exists.

Organization: Identifies the unit/kind/type of organization.

MDS (Mission Design Series): Identifies the type of weapon system for which consumables are required (from WAAR).

Role: Specific deployment/employment role of weapon system being supported.

PC (Preposition Code): Identifies commodities authorized to be prepositioned. (see para 4d)

OPlan: Identifies which OPlan the requirements supports

Stock Number: Identifies the prime stock numbers of the assets required. If the end item is to be built-up from component items, the stock number will be blank.

End Item: Identifies the Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC) for the usable configuration of assets authorized.

Item Code: Identifies the DoDIC for the specific components authorized to build-up an "end item."

Nomenclature: Describes the End Item.

UI (unit of issue): Identifies the container configuration or unit measure for the specific stock number of the commodity authorized (all substitutes reported in the SBSS computer must be converted to the prime item UI and Item Code authorized in this WCDO).

Pseudo Base Code: A four digit alpha/numeric code assigned in the WCDO report process to facilitate automated WRM reporting. This code must be loaded in the "W" type detail records as the Assigned sequence Number (ASN). This code, when referenced to the actual Planned Operating Base Code/Name for which the WRM requirement is authorized, is classified SECRET.

8.10.7. Summary page data: The following format elements apply to the WCDO summary page

Header: Identifies accumulative totals for Non-Munitions items or Munitions items.

DODIC: Identifies the specific item authorized to be prepositioned.

NSN (National Stock Number): Identifies the stock number of the asset authorized to be prepositioned.

Nomenclature: Describes the item authorized to be prepositioned.

UI (Unit of Issue): Identifies the unit of measure for the NSN authorized to be prepositioned.

OPlan Days: Identifies the number of days WRM requirements are being computed for worst case OPlan.

OPlan REQ QTY: Identifies the quantity required based on the number of days for the worst case OPlan.

Starter Days: Identifies the quantity of days for the worst case OPlan identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

Starter QTY: Identifies the required quantity based on the Starter days for the worst case OPlan identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

SWING QTY: identifies the WRM quantity stored at locations other than the Planned Operating bases.

(e.g. OPlan QTY - RSP QTY - Total Allocation QTY = Swing QTY)

RSP (Readiness Spares Packages): Quantities of NSN required for units identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

CAT "G" QTY: WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base from the CAT "G" allocations

CAT "F" QTY: WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base from CAT "F" allocations.

Total Allocation QTY: Total WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base. The quantity of WRM authorized to be requisitioned is the sum total of CAT "G" and CAT "F".

Unsupportable QTY: The starter quantity- (minus) total allocation quantity.

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND TERMS***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

ACC	Air Combat Command
AETC	Air Education and Training Command
AFC2S	Air Force Command and Control System
AFCESA	Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency
AFCSSO	Air Force Combat Supply Support Office
AFEMS	Air Force Equipment Management System
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFMEDS	Air Force Medical Excess Distribution System
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFSF	Air Force Stock Fund
AFTO	Air Force Technical Order
AGE	Aerospace Ground Equipment
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AS	Allowance Standard
ASL	Alternate Storage Location
BCE	Base Civil Engineer
BPPBS	Biennial Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
BSP	Base Support Plan
CAS	Combat Ammunition System
CATM	Combat Arms and Training Management
CBO	Contingency Base Operations
CENTAF	Central Command Air Forces
CFMS	Combat Fuels Management System
COB	Collocated Operating Base
CONUS	Continental United States
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CSMS	Combat Supplies Management System
DBMS	Director, Base Medical Services
DFSC	Defense Fuels Supply Center
DFSP	Defense Fuels Support Point
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DoDIC	Department of Defense Identification Code
DOS	Days of Support or Days of Sustainability
DSN	Defense Switched Network
EMB	Executive Management Board
EPSF	Expenditure-per-sortie-factor
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFM	Folded Fiberglass Matting
FLAS	Fuels Logistical Area Summary
FMB	Financial Management Board
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSE	Fuels Mobility Support Equipment
FP	Federal Petroleum
FSC	Federal Stock Class

FSG	Federal Stock Group
FTS	File Transfer Service
FWG	Financial Working Group
FY	Fiscal Year
GEOLOC	Geographical Location
HAS	Hardened Aircraft Shelter
IIC	Item Identity Code
JU	Joint Use
LIN	Liquid Nitrogen
LOGFAC	Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability
LOX	Liquid Oxygen
LRC	Lesser Regional Contingency
MASO	Munitions Accountable Systems Officer
MDS	Mission Design Series
MHE	Materiel Handling Equipment
MFF	Meal, Flight Feeding
MOB	Main Operating Base
MRC	Major Regional Contingency
MRE	Meal, Ready-to-eat
MSIP	Multi-Stage Improvement Program
SVS	Morale, Welfare, Recreation, and Services
NCAA	Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis
NLT	Not Later Than
NSN	National Stock Number
OADR	Originating Activities Determination Required
OCA	Original Classification Authority
OOTW	Operations Other Than War
OPlan	Operations Plan
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
ORI	Operations Readiness Inspection
OWRM	Other War Reserve Materiel
PAA	Primary Aircraft Authorization
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PEC	Program Element Code
POB	Planned Operating Base
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PWRMR	Prepositioned WRM Requirement
PWRMS	Prepositioned WRM Stockage
PWSP	PACAF War Storage Plan
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack
RADS	Rapid Area Distribution System
RRR	Rapid Runway Repair
SBSS	Standard Base Supply System

SDT	Second Destination Transportation
STAMP	Standard Air Munitions Package
STOWS	Standard Packages of WRM Support
STRAPP	Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package
SWA	Southwest Asia
TAMP	Tactical Air Missile Program
TCTO	Time Compliance Technical Order
TDY	Temporary Duty
TM	Technical Manual
TMP	Theater Munitions Program
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
TPFDL	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Listing
TRAP	Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFE	United States Air Forces in Europe
UTC	Unit Type Code
UWRM	UTC Configured WRM
VAL	Vehicle Authorization Listing
WAA	Wartime Aircraft Activity
WAAR	Wartime Aircraft Activity Report
WARCON	War Consumables Factors File
WCDO	War Consumables Distribution Objective
WIN	WWMCCS Inter computer Network
WMP	War and Mobilization Plan
WPARR	War Plans Additive Requirements Report
WRM	War Reserve Materiel
WRMM	War Reserve Materiel Manager
WRMO	War Reserve Materiel Officer
WRMNCO	War Reserve Materiel NCO
WRMPM	War Reserve Materiel Program Manager
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

Terms Explained

Allowance Standard (AS). Those items of equipment and supplies, not related to direct repair, required for initial setup and operation of a function as specified in the mission capability statement. These items will be authorized in war reserve materiel allowance standards, included in the War Plans Additive Requirements Report, accounted for on equipment authorization in-use details, and must be in sufficient quantity to sustain that function for a period of 60 calendar days. Examples include vehicles, tents, cots, and tools.

Bare Base System. US Air Force systems consisting of Harvest Eagle, Harvest Falcon, and fuels mobility support equipment. Bare base systems are designed to provide minimum essential troop cantonment facilities (billeting, showers, latrines, and food service) and operational support (offices, shops, limited shop equipment, Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) equipment, and runway matting). Units using this equipment are expected to deploy with mobility equipment and spares peculiar to their operation in sufficient quantities to allow self-support until resupply is established. Support is available for war or contingency taskings, and can be requested on an individual basis to satisfy mission requirements.

Base Code. A four-position geo-location code taken from AFR 700-20, V3, and used on a bin record to match the Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA) line location.

C-Day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements utilizing any or all types of transport. The

letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-Day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning. See Joint Pub 1-02.

Command Overflow. The temporary storage of consumables (Air Force Materiel Command centrally procured, on hand or funded commodities) computed to support sorties identified in the WMP 4 and required to be prepositioned by Major Commands (MAJCOM) (preposition code "Z"), but for which the MAJCOM does not have the storage or maintenance capability.

D-Day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence (see Joint Pub 1-02 per Joint Pub 5-03.1).

Deployment Equipment. Organizational equipment authorized during peacetime that, on deployment, goes with the unit to support its planned wartime or contingency mission. Deployment equipment is not WRM.

Expenditure-Per-Sortie-Factor (EPSF). A number that tells how many of the items are used per sortie. This value may be an average value for specific aircraft or a specific role (utilization). It may also define the use of the item at a specific location. EPSFs are used in the AFC2S system to compute required quantities of non-munitions consumables.

Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE). A group of air transportable fuels assets designed to support US Air Force refueling operations at bare bases, or expand in place refueling capability of an existing base.

Harvest Eagle. An air transportable, tent-based system of housekeeping support facilities designed to provide basic living accommodations, messing and hygiene support. Each 1100-person housekeeping set can be segmented into two 550-person self sustaining packages. Mobile aircraft arresting systems and contingency airfield lighting systems are also included.

Harvest Eagle Housekeeping Sets. Similar to Harvest Falcon housekeeping sets except they are not air conditioned and are powered with low voltage electrical systems.

Harvest Eagle Utility Package. Packages that include environmental control units (air conditioning) with a related high voltage power and distribution system that complements the 1100-person Harvest Eagle housekeeping package. When married with a housekeeping package they provide an air conditioned housekeeping set like Harvest Falcon.

Harvest Falcon. An air transportable system consisting of hardwall shelters, tents, equipment and vehicles designed to worldwide support for personnel and aircraft under bare base conditions. Provides direct mission and housekeeping support facilities for up to 55,000 personnel and 750 aircraft at up to 15 separate beddown locations. Harvest Falcon is sized into 50 1100-person bare base housekeeping sets, 15 flightline initial sets and 25 flightline follow-on support packages and 15 industrial operations support sets.

Harvest Falcon Cold Weather Package. This package offers freeze protection support for one bare base supporting 4400 people and three aircraft squadrons. The package is maintained by Air Combat Command.

Harvest Falcon Housekeeping Sets. These sets include tentage, utilities, air conditioning and other equipment to support people with billeting, messing, hygiene, and laundry facilities. Each housekeeping set supports 1100 people.

Harvest Falcon Industrial Operations Set. These sets include water distribution and facilities for functions such as base maintenance, mortuary, entomology, field exchange, administration and chaplain support. Each industrial operations set supports infrastructure at one bare base location.

Harvest Falcon Initial/Follow-on Flightline Sets/Packages. Includes facilities for functions directly related to aircraft sortie generation; for example, structures for aircraft operations and maintenance, supply warehousing, and fire and rescue; airfield lighting and aircraft arresting systems; and other direct mission support functions. The initial flightline set supports the first aircraft squadron/equivalent deployed to a bare base. Each follow-on flightline package supports the second and subsequent aircraft squadrons/equivalents.

Item Identity Code. A four-position alphanumeric code assigned to identify the representative item. Codes for munitions items start with an alphabetic character, and are the same as their Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC). All other items start with a numeric value and end with an alphabetic character that indicates the commodity type: W-tanks, Y-chaff, Z-guns, Q-Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and X-films and miscellaneous.

Joint Use Equipment. Equipment authorized to support a peacetime function that ceases to exist in wartime allowing the equipment to satisfy a wartime requirement. The equipment can be used to satisfy WRM requirements vice ordering new equipment. All peacetime assets (not just vehicles) are to be considered for joint use application to wartime requirements by the unit WRMPM.

Kitchen Sets. A set of assets capable of providing dining support to 275-550 people, complete with meal preparation facilities, dining room tables, and chairs.

Level of Effort-Oriented Items. WRM consumable items with requirements computation based on such factors as equipment and personnel density and time and rate of use. For munitions, this is the methodology used to compute requirements when the number of delivery vehicles constrains the amount of weapons that can be expended. (See Joint Pub 1-02).

M-Day. The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence (Joint Pub 1-02).

Mission-Oriented Items. Items for which requirements computations are based on the assessment of enemy capabilities expressed as a known or estimated quantity of total targets to be destroyed. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Non-US Air Force Airfield. Any airfield used by the US Air Force and Air Reserve Components in peacetime or planned to be used in wartime that is under the peacetime jurisdiction of another Military Service or civil authority.

P-Day. That point in time at which the rate of production of an item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the Armed Forces (Joint Pub 1-02).

Preposition Code (Prep Code). A two-character alpha code used in the WMP-4/WAA to show the required prepositioning or prestockage action for war consumables. First character codes are:

- A - calculate requirements for all war consumables is required.
- C - war consumables are required to be prestocked as 3V@AFMC Basic Pacer Flex or DLA depot stock.
- E - war consumables are required, but prepositioning is not authorized (i.e., CRAF CONUS activity).
- G - war consumables are required, but requirements are not additive since prepositioning for other WAA lines will provide the necessary support.
- N - war consumables are not required.
- P - prepositioning of only aviation fuel, oil, and deicing fluid is required.
- X - prepositioning of all war consumables, except aviation fuel and oil, is required.
- Y - prepositioning of oil only is required.
- Z - Command Overflow. prepositioning is required but lack of retail storage capability necessitates storage in the wholesale logistics system (AFMC or DLA).

Pseudo Base Code. A four digit alphanumeric code assigned in the WCDO Report process to facilitate automated WRM reporting. This code must be loaded in the "W" type detail records as the Planned Operating Base/Alternate Storage Base. This code, when referenced to the actual Planned Operating Base Code/Name for which the WRM requirement is authorized, is classified SECRET.

Ration. Food necessary to feed one person per day.

Reconstitution. Measures taken to bring required resources together in appropriate quantities to constitute an effective US Air Force operational force of support function. The term "regroup," as used in connection with survival, recovery, and reconstitution actions, is synonymous with reconstitution.

Role Code. This is a three-letter code used in the WAA to indicate the type of activity that a particular mission design series does at a location. These codes are listed in AFM 28-740, Volume V, Attachment 3. Specific definitions of these codes are found in WMP-4. New codes must be approved by HQ USAF/XOXFC.

Standard Air Munitions Package (STAMP). A logistics entity consisting of a prescribed quantity of optimized conventional munitions drawn from war reserve materiel assets, stored in CONUS as an air transportable package, and designed as initial support for a particular weapon system for a specific period under combat operating conditions.

Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package (STRAPP). An air transportable package made up of a prescribed quantity of tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons in support of specific weapons systems.

Station Set. Selected items of mission support equipment prepositioned at designated locations for support of planned wartime or contingency operations. Station sets will augment assets located at existing bases or standby bases.

Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA). Volume 4 of the USAF War and Mobilization Plan which displays for each planned operating base the wartime aircraft activity by major command and Operations Plan (OPLAN).

War Consumables. Expendable items directly related and necessary to a weapon system or combat support activity. Examples of these items are: auxiliary fuel tanks, pylons, petroleum, oil, lubricants, chaff, aircraft guns and gun barrels, munitions, subsistence, and film.

War Consumables Distribution Objective (WCDO). A document prepared by major commands to identify the authorized quantities of war consumables (non-munitions and ground fuels) to support USAF wartime missions. See AFM 28-0740, Volume V. For munitions, the document distributes assets allocated to theater by Tactical Air Missile Program/Theater Munitions Program.

War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR). A document prepared by using and storing commands to provide data on additive war reserve materiel equipment requirements.

War Reserve Materiel (WRM). Materiel required in addition to primary operating stocks and deployment (mobility) equipment necessary to attain objectives in the scenarios approved for sustainability planning in the Defense Planning Guidance.

WRM Supportable Quantity. The on-hand portion of the war reserve materiel (WRM) requirement. NOTE: On-hand as used here, means on-hand in the accounting sense, that is, delivered into the system from a war reserve materiel contract or applied from long supply primary operating stocks (POS). The condition and location of these assets at any point in time does not affect this quantity. When total current war reserve materiel requirement for an investment spare exceeds the war reserve materiel supportable quantity, the supportable quantity is allocated among the various schedules prepared by Headquarters, Air Force Materiel Command according to Air Force policy. For budget code 9 items, the requirements are considered supportable if the needed WRM stock fund obligation authority has been given to the unit with the WRM authorization. Budget code 1 items are always considered supportable at the user level.

WRM Unsupportable Quantity. The differences between a unit's requirement for an item and its war reserve materiel (WRM) supportable quantity.